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RECKLESS TO DO MURDER

WILLIAM JOHNSON SHOOTS HIS RIVAL, THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

Flying Bullets in Twentieth Street, Near Broadway, Cause Great Consternation—Assassin, Who Had Aimed at the Woman in the Case, Flees After Wounding Her Companion, Shoots a Peddler, and Then Ends His Own Life.

William Johnson shot William H. Sutton in the head about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Twentieth Street, a few yards from Broadway, fired a shot at a woman who was with Sutton, missing her, and then led two policemen and a crowd an exciting chase nearly to the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A stray shot from his pistol, which he flourished as he ran, hit an Armenian fruit vendor, Baselias Kenezacus, in the thigh. When his pursuers were within a few yards of him, Johnson put the pistol against his temple and fired the last bullet it held into his brain. He was dead when the policemen reached him.

The affair threw the neighborhood into great excitement. Broadway was well filled with an afternoon crowd, which immediately became panic stricken. The woman at whom the shot had been fired ran across Twentieth Street screaming wildly, and dashing over the cable tracks in Broadway, threw herself into the lobby of the Continental Hotel. Her cries infected the shoppers in the neighborhood who had heard the shots, and they sought refuge in stores and doorways in a state of fright bordering on hysteria. The shooting had occurred in front of the Twentieth Street door of Lord & Taylor's.

Women at the counters near that entrance became unnerved, and, some of them screaming, others half fainting, they excited instant commotion in the establishment. The street numbers rapidly multiplied, but the sight of a man with a smoking pistol, which he had shown himself quick to use, kept them at a distance. It was said that a madman was loose and out to kill. The bullet he had fired at the woman struck the outer wall at the Continental Hotel. It drove everybody on the corner scampering indoors or into other safe retreats.

Johnson stood where he had done the shooting less than one minute, Sutton lying at his feet. The time seemed much longer to those who watched him, for, with his pistol swaying for action and a paper of cartridges in his left hand, he looked like a beast at bay. The appearance of Policeman Patrick A. Bradley at the corner of Broadway decided Johnson on flight. He turned westward, Bradley in pursuit. Reaching the corner of Fifth Avenue, Johnson found easy passage through the crowd, which scattered like sheep before him. He crossed the avenue diagonally and ran into the entrance to the Presbyterian Building, at the northwest corner. Policeman Charles D. Smith, whose patrol is along Fifth Avenue, joined Bradley at the corner. Johnson was swinging his pistol and yelling furiously when he leaped into the building. A company of painters at work on the lower floor scattered before him.

Will Carleton, the song writer, who had begun the chase with Bradley, thought, when he saw the fugitive enter the building from Fifth Avenue, that he would probably emerge from a door in Twentieth Street, for the policemen were not far behind and had shut off retreat. Instead of following the policemen into the building, Mr. Carlton kept along the street to the Twentieth Street door, calculating that Johnson would fall into his arms there. Johnson did as Mr. Carlton had expected, but he was panting and fierce, and his glaring eyes and brandishing pistol sent Mr. Carlton's courage flying. He dropped his arms and Johnson sped on toward Sixth Avenue, nearly upsetting two women and a man who happened in his way. The two policemen tumbled out of the doorway only a few seconds behind him.

Crowds from Broadway and from Fifth Avenue joined in the chase at a safe distance behind the police. The block was in an uproar from the shouting of the pursued and pursuers. Johnson was fleet, and Policeman Smith, in order to warn him to stop, fired his pistol into the air. Johnson threw his right arm back and returned the fire. Windows that had been raised along the block by tenants to see the chase were slammed down like a volley of musketry. The crowd in pursuit halted and increased the distance between the policemen and themselves. Smith fired again in the air. Johnson threw back his pistol arm once more until it aimed straight at his pursuers, but there was no explosion. Smith fired a third shot in the air. Johnson was waving his pistol wildly. It looked to the policemen as if he was trying to fire, but that the pistol failed to respond. He was still tugging at the trigger when he reached the easterly end of the Church of the Holy Communion, which faces the Sixth Avenue corner. The pistol was suddenly discharged, and the Armenian peddler, who had stood on the lower side of Twentieth Street, with his pushcart, watching the chase, fell screeching to the sidewalk, a bullet in his thigh.

The policemen had been gaining on Johnson. He looked over his shoulder at them when the peddler fell. With a defiant yell, he raised the pistol to his own head and, still running, fired. As he sprawled to the sidewalk, the officers overhauled him.

The sight of scorching flesh and blood spurting from the new wound turned Policeman Bradley faint. "Catch me, I'm going," he said to Mr. Carlton, who had kept pace with the foremost, and the song writer found use for his arms. Policeman Bradley's fainting spell passed over quickly, and, assistance arriving, he was soon granted a breathing chance.

The crowd came rushing up to the spot where the dead man lay. Those who looked at him saw the body of a young man, tall and slender, with a reddish stubble of beard on his face and clothing and hands that indicated inferior station. He had worn a cheap straw hat, a black coat, and dark striped trousers, both of cheap quality; a checked cotton shirt, and Congress gaiters. His light hair and skin and his general features suggested that he might be a Swede. While waiting for the wagon to remove him, the police took from the man's right hand the pistol he had used, of the bulldog variety, with five chambers, all emptied. From his left hand they took the paper of cartridges which had helped menace the crowd after his second shot. The ball he fired at himself entered the right temple and plowed itself through the brain and nearly through the left temple.

The Armenian peddler was another attraction for the crowd. After falling, he had dragged himself to a stoop, where he sat moaning and nursing his wounded leg. A dense mass of people had gathered where Sutton lay, near Broadway. He bore himself well, not murmuring over his wound. Dr. Charles Tobin of 907 Lexington Avenue, who was passing, gave him attention, and at his instance the wounded man was carried into Lord & Taylor's. He had a bullet hole in the left side of his head, which Dr. Tobin thought, on cursory examination, would probably prove fatal.

A policeman went to the Continental Hotel for the woman, and found her crouched behind a chair, crying and swooning. Everybody was trying to help her, but no one seemed to know what to do until another young woman, Miss Helen Chichester, of 173 West Ninety-ninth Street, took her in charge, and quieted her with soothing words. The stranger was of the Swedish type. She was dressed in quiet colors, and was not unattractive. She cried when the policeman called for her, and, as he led her into Twentieth Street, where the chase had just ended, she pleaded that he take her some other way. "That man will kill me," she screamed. "Don't take me to him to be killed!"

The policeman assured her that she was in no danger from him, and led her on. When she knew he was dead, she said she could not look at him. The crowd made way for her, as she neared the spot where Johnson's body lay. She moved as far as possible from it in passing, and turned her head away.

Johnson's body was taken to the Thirtieth Street Station House. The woman reached there soon afterward. In spite of her highly nervous condition she managed to tell a story which the police thought plausible. She said her name was Helma Sutton, and that she was the wife of the man Johnson had shot. Johnson had paid her attentions in Chicago, and had given her a watch. She had been about the city with her husband. When they passed Lord & Taylor's they met Johnson, who demanded the watch. For some reason not explained she knew that Johnson had reached the city Tuesday. When she refused to give up the watch, Johnson drew a pistol and fired at her. Sutton threw himself in front of her and received the shot. When she ran, Johnson fired at her. She said Johnson was thirty years old, Sutton twenty-five, and herself twenty-three. She gave her address as 43 Greenwich Avenue.

When she was permitted to go, her young woman companion, Miss Chichester, who had comforted her at the Continental Hotel, still attended her. They went to 43 Greenwich Avenue, where a physician was summoned and gave her a strong sedative. Afterward, when visited there—the house is a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Burns—the young woman was stoo much under the influence of the drug to remember anything distinctly. Mrs. Burns said that Sutton was a salesman for Marshall Field & Co., and had been with her about two months. Mrs. Sutton, she said, had joined him only two days ago. She spoke highly of both of them.

Sutton was still conscious when he reached the New-York Hospital, at 4:25 o'clock. He there said that he was a clerk, twenty-five years old, and unmarried, residing at 43 Greenwich Avenue.

The Armenian peddler was taken to the hospital at about the same time. It was found that Sutton had been shot over the left ear. Part of the bullet was extracted after some difficulty, the surgeons then expressing the opinion that he might recover. There was no trouble in extracting the bullet from the Armenian's leg. He was said to be in no danger. He is thirty-five years old, and his residence is at 48½ Oak Street. On Johnson's clothing at the station house were found 85 cents, a silk handkerchief, and a pawn ticket for a watch on which $6 had been borrowed.

Capt. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct in the evening sent Detectives Caddell, Welsh, and Walters out to clear up the story. The police no longer believed that Sutton and the woman were married, and they suspected that she had been Johnson's wife. They went to 43 Greenwich Avenue and found that a Chicago friend named Matthews, learning of her trouble, had taken her out. They soon returned and she revised her afternoon story. She admitted she was not Sutton's wife, but denied that she had been Johnson's wife. She had known Sutton, she said, five or six years, and had lived with him for about three years. She came from Minnesota, where she had known Johnson, who had been a brakeman and bartender. Sutton tried to make a living as an artist. They went to Los Angeles together, but as he did not succeed he sent her back to Chicago last year, where she met Johnson again and received attentions from him. He presented her with a cheap watch. When Sutton returned to Chicago she went back to him. He came to New-York nine weeks ago. She arrived within the last week.

It was her habit to call at the General Post Office for mail. When she went there with Sutton yesterday morning Johnson was waiting there, having evidently followed her from Chicago as soon as he missed her. In order to get rid of him she informed him that she was married to Sutton. Johnson demanded the watch he had presented to her. She gave him a pawn ticket for another watch. Sutton wished to get away from Johnson, and he and the woman crossed the Brooklyn Bridge. Johnson went also. They came back and rode over the city in various lines of cars, Johnson dogging them everywhere. When he followed them into Twentieth Street Sutton said to him that he would call a policeman to arrest him unless he let them alone. Then Johnson drew the pistol and began firing. The first shot was fired at such close range that, besides wounding Sutton, it sprinkled powder marks over one of the woman's ears.

Coroner Hoeber got statements last night from Sutton and the woman. They add nothing to the story, except that Sutton said he had seen Johnson only once in his life before the shooting. When he threatened to have Johnson arrested for annoying and following them yesterday he turned away from Johnson. He did not know that Johnson had shot until he found himself wounded.

PRIZE FIGHT IN THE TENDERLOIN.

It Was Broken Up by the Appearance of Police.

Capt. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct, with a squad of policemen, broke up a prize fight in a hall in a rear building at 104 West Twenty-fourth Street, about 10 o'clock last evening. There were 100 men present who had paid $1 each to see the fight.

The principals were "Shorty" Little, a colored middleweight, and "Brick" Hayes, a Jersey City fighter. The referee was "Prof." James Dowd.

Hayes had just ended the first round by knocking Little out when the police appeared. There was instantly a scramble on the part of the spectators to get away, and they all escaped.

Capt. Chapman said he merely wanted to break up the fight. He said several other affairs of the kind had been held in the same place.

Pushed Down Stairs by a Crowd.

Mrs. Calare Kehouw of Paterson, N. J., fell down the central stairway of the Coney Island steamboat Cygnus at the foot of West Twenty-second Street last night, and her right arm was broken. She lost her balance in the pushing of the crowd, and fell to the main deck. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE END NOT IN SIGHT

Chicago Convention May Last until Saturday.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD

Long Debate Expected To-day on the Platform Reports.

GOLD MEN TO MAKE ANOTHER FIGHT

Doubtful that the Nominating Stage Will Be Reached Until Some Time this Evening.

SEVERAL BALLOTS MAY BE TAKEN

Bland's Friends Continue to Predict that He Will Be Named for President—A Boom for Stevenson.

CHICAGO, July 8.—There is a long programme for to-morrow's session of the Democratic Convention, and it is just possible that the convention will not conclude its work before Friday. The Committee on Resolutions had concluded its work, but Representative Bailey of Texas and one or two others were solicitous lest the denunciation of banks and the National banking system should seem too rank, and they insisted that it should be modified so as to be somewhat less shocking to the conservative people whom the Populist-Democrats have sought in many ways to offend and drive from the party.

Chairman White has a list of speakers, including Senator Hill, who proposes to discuss the platform, and about three hours and a half are to be used in consideration of the majority and minority reports. The minority will oppose free silver, the radical declaration against bonds, the denunciation of banks, bankers, and capitalists generally, and do not expect to meet with any better success in restraining the majority than they have had in their attempts of to-day and yesterday to stay the mad rush for free-silver, Altgeldism, and Populism.

Not until after the platform has been thrust upon the minority, with the free-silver plank, the leading plank in it, can the Eastern delegates determine upon their course. As they cannot support the policy of the party, they almost are resolved to cease to exercise the rights of delegates as soon as the platform shall be made.

Unless Gov. Pattison shall release Pennsylvania, the delegates of that State will obey the instructions given them and present and vote for Pattison. With Pattison withdrawn, it is probable that the Eastern delegates, with the delegates from Wisconsin and others not bound by the unit rule, would abide by the action of New-York and remain silent.

A silent third of the convention might constrain the silverites to change the rule demanding a two-thirds vote for nomination, for it does not seem to be possible to get a two-thirds vote for Bland.

A ballot may not be reached before to-morrow night, for, with three and a half hours devoted to discussion of the platform, an hour or more consumed in voting upon it, a necessary recess for refreshment, and a margin for delays incidental to all sessions, it is evident that it will be 5 o'clock before the candidates can be placed in nomination. An hour or two of the evening session will be used in describing the several aspirants for nomination, so that the first ballot hardly can be reached before 8 or 9 o'clock to-morrow night.

Bland boomers do not expect his nomination on the first ballot. With any obstinacy on the part of Bland's rivals, the balloting may be continued through Friday, and it is not altogether impossible that the convention will be in session until Saturday.

The nomination for second place is, according to prevailing opinion, practically assured to John R. McLean of Ohio, although the delegates are almost as much afraid of him as they are of Bland.

Vice President Stevenson's Presidential boom was reincarnated to-night. Several of his friends are endeavoring to have him voted upon for the Presidency after the favorite son business shall be over, provided one of the sons shall not get the nomination on the first ballot. The Stevenson boomers have been working quietly and keeping their plans under cover, but to-night they are more open about it.

Some of the more conservative silver men are of the opinion that the party would stand a better chance if the canvass of the candidate should not be of the most radical silver mold. Votes for Mr. Stevenson after the first ballot are now claimed in Illinois, West Virginia, Virginia, California, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Col. F. W. St. Clair, the delegate at large from West Virginia, who made the speech in favor of Senator Hill yesterday, although he is a silver man, is one of the leaders of the Stevenson movement.

He said to-night that there was a growing feeling among the delegates in favor of Stevenson. He had assurances during the day, he said, that if, after the first ballot, it should be apparent that Bland could not be nominated, the whole vote of Illinois would go to Mr. Stevenson. A conference of the Stevenson boomers was in progress in Room 606 of the Auditorium.

The Bland managers say that their man certainly will be nominated. They say that they are gaining strength every day. The Boies men also are making many professions of confidence in their man's chances.

CONFUSION ON THE FLOOR.

Many Masters, Favoritism, and General Laxity of Management.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The laxity of discipline among the assistants of the Sergeant at Arms was shown by the confusion on the floor and in the galleries to-day. In numbers, the officials were plenteous. One could scarcely go to any part of the building without stumbling on ushers, doorkeepers, pages, special officers, and policemen detailed for convention work. These officers were not very useful.

At one time during the day's session they had to be cleared from the delegates' floor, as they stood all around the inclosure, shutting off the view of alternates, newspaper men, and spectators. Their removal, however, was only temporary. In a very few minutes they were back again, the special officers and a Sergeant at Arms patrolling aimlessly and unmindful of the fact that many unauthorized persons were in the delegates' seats.

Many persons without tickets were in the hall. The demonstration of this fact was very easy. One needed to stand only a short time in front of the doors to see persons passed in by favoritism. One official passed in no less than seven young men at one time.

Just before the convention yesterday a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES passed three lines of doorkeepers without showing any ticket of admission, and was stopped only when he attempted to enter the inclosure set aside for delegates and newspaper men. One man from the State of Washington who has not acted with the Democratic Party for years reached the sacred inclosure, and yet he had only his self-assurance and a Jefferson button to carry him through. The alternates, too, reached the floor easily, though they were supposed to be confined to their section in the rear of the seats of the delegates.

Senator White, from the Chair, officially noticed this fact during the afternoon. Many of the alternates reached the floor merely by crawling over the intervening railing. No interference was offered by the officials. Many outsiders also crawled over the railings into the press quarters, and from them went to the floor. Delegates found their seats occupied by alternates and spectators. Judge Powers of Utah reached his seat and found a stranger occupying it. He glanced around at the officials who were crowding the inclosure and then started away.

"Where are you going?" asked an acquaintance.

"To find Col. Martin," was the reply. "I want to congratulate him."

The diversity of officials who caused a misunderstanding, with consequent clash of authority, saw Halter, Chief Assistant Sergeant at Arms, who had charge of the seating arrangements, and found that he was not officially recognized by the doorkeepers and special officers. Some misunderstanding occurred in the stand set aside for distinguished guests, and he started up the stairs to harmonize matters. He found his way blocked, however, by several other officers, and was compelled to keep away from this particular district.

Sergeant at Arms Martin was constantly in receipt of complaints from one set of officers against the others. The Haller case was merely an example. Added to these, complaints were made from outside.

The Illinois politicians were particularly offensive. They had been disappointed in not receiving what they claimed was their quota of convention officials and tickets, and they made the inefficiency of the officials in power and the rows upon rows of empty seats in the hall the basis of very severe protests.

TUPPER'S CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Lord Aberdeen Sends for Wilfred Laurier—Causes of the Trouble.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8.—The Government has at last resigned. It was 5:30 P. M. when Sir Charles Tupper left the Privy Council Chamber for Rideau Hall with his own resignation and those of his colleagues. He remained with his Excellency until about 7 o'clock.

After Sir Charles left, Lord Aberdeen said that Sir Charles and his Government had resigned. A few minutes afterward the Governor General sent for Wilfred Laurier, who is in Montreal, and who will reach here to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the immediate cause of Sir Charles Tupper's resignation was that Lord Aberdeen refused to sign a number of orders in council making several appointments to the public service. This was tantamount to a declaration by the Governor that he had no more confidence in his Ministers.

BERTHA M'LEAN RETURNS HOME.

She Went to Quaker Hill for a Fourth of July Celebration.

Bertha McLean, the young woman who disappeared from 671 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street several days ago, returned to her home yesterday. She was welcomed by a great crowd of neighbors. Miss McLean said that she had been visiting a cousin at Quaker Hill.

"I intended to let my parents know that I was going to Quaker Hill," she said, "but I first went to Brooklyn. There I was delayed, and I started from there for Quaker Hill so that I would get there in time for a Fourth of July celebration at my cousin's. I wrote to my parents, but the letter miscarried, and when I learned of the excitement my absence from home had caused I asked my uncle to telegraph my whereabouts. I came home much earlier than I intended."

FIRE IN BUFFALO KILLS THREE.

Two Women and a Child Dead—A Greek Peddler Badly Hurt.

BUFFALO, July 8.—A fire, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp, destroyed the three-story brick dwelling house 189 Elm Street, near Broadway, causing the death of two women and an infant and seriously, if not fatally, injuring one man.

The fire spread so rapidly that the inmates had no chance to escape, and before aid could reach them they were burned to a crisp.

The dead are Mrs. Jennie Mills, forty years old; Mrs. Moriana, sixty years old, and Maggie King, two years old.

The injured man is a Greek peddler, whose name is not known. His spine is badly injured, and he is not expected to live.

Mrs. Mills was formerly a resident of Rochester, and is said to have a daughter living there.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—While attempting to cross the tracks in front of a trolley car in Woodbury, N. J., Tuesday night, James Magary, a boy, was struck by the car and killed. He was thrown some distance ahead of the car, and his head was almost severed from the body. The Coroner's jury exonerated the motorman.

—The jury in the case against Romulus Cotell, charged with the murder of Alvin M. Stone, his wife, and Ira F. Stillson March 29 at Talmadge, Ohio, found last night a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Thomas Hinchman, thirty-eight years of age, of 532 Mechanic Street, Camden, N. J., was killed Tuesday night at the Camden Iron Works by a heavy iron plate, which fell on him.

NEW-YORK AGAINST A BOLT

IT IS CONSIDERED BEST TO STICK TO THE CONVENTION.

Delegates, It Is Agreed, Should Not Take Responsibility Which Belongs to Organizations They Represent—No Participation, However, After Adoption of Platform—Sulzer Severely Handled by Frederic R. Coudert.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A meeting of the New-York delegates this morning was called to order at 9:30 o'clock, at the Auditorium. Speeches in favor of bolting, in anticipation of a sixteen-to-one platform, were made by Frederic R. Coudert and Perry Belmont. Ex-Gov. Flower, who had been changing his mind considerably on the bolt question, was in favor of a bolt this morning.

Mr. Purroy and Mr. Flower debated the question rather vigorously for some moments. The temper of the delegation was in favor of leaving the convention if no other way could be found out of the difficulty. But there were those at the meeting who hesitated to vote to bolt. No ballot upon the question was taken, although one delegate called for a ballot.

At this point in the proceedings, however, Mr. Whitney made an earnest appeal to the delegates not to bolt from the convention, but to remain in their seats until the adjournment. He advised that they wait until their return home before deciding upon what would be the best course to pursue. He said he did not think it was necessary to take a ballot upon the question, and pointed out that it would be very easy for the delegates to remain in their seats without voting after the silver platform should be adopted. It would not be necessary to vote for any of the candidates that might be presented.

The result of Mr. Whitney's talk was that the meeting decided to remain in the convention, but to do no voting after the silver platform should be adopted. The delegates then hurried to the convention hall, where they found ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas killing time with a ponderous spread-eagle oration.

The meeting at 9:30 o'clock this morning was a continuation of the lively meeting of the delegates which began soon after midnight this morning and lasted until near 2 o'clock.

William Sulzer, who has suddenly been carried away with the free-silver fever, appeared in the earlier meeting in the rôle of an apostle of the sixteen-to-one creed, with the result that he came in for a severe "roasting" by Frederic R. Coudert.

The early morning meeting began with a statement from ex-Gov. Flower, in which he intimated that he was against a bolt for the reason that it might create sympathy for the silver men.

This understanding of the ex-Governor's position brought Henry D. Purroy to his feet. Mr. Purroy proceeded to make one of his thunderbolt speeches. He proclaimed himself a sound-money man, but he insisted that it was the duty of all Democrats to abide by the majority rule. He waxed oratorical over the matter and helped to rouse Sulzer to the proper pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Purroy was followed by Perry Belmont, who declared that the convention was in no sense Democratic, and that it simply had been "carried off" by the Populists.

Sulzer then made his mighty effort. He declared that there should be no bolt. In no circumstances would he bolt. No matter what the platform was, he would not bolt. If he was the only man left in the convention hall he would not bolt.

"I know my district; I know what silver sentiment is," cried out Mr. Sulzer. "I am a Democrat. I am going to stay a Democrat. Nobody can make me anything but a Democrat."

Mr. Sulzer then referred to his career in Congress, just to show that he had sources of information that enabled him to make up his mind what position to take on the grave questions of to-day. For the sake of contemporaneous history it is unfortunate that the meeting was an executive one, and no opportunity was afforded the press to secure a verbatim copy of Mr. Sulzer's effort.

Mr. Coudert seemed much amused at the views of the young Congressman, and when he got the floor, he proceeded to "remove the cuticle" of the man from the Eleventh Congressional District, New-York. Mr. Coudert urged upon the meeting the necessity of taking some action that would indicate to the country the position of the sound-money men.

He then made an argument that was applauded vigorously and heartily, and those who heard it say it was the best presentation of the situation as it concerns sound-money Democrats that has been made in Chicago. He alluded to the extravagant statements made by Mr. Sulzer as the "effervescence of early youth." He pointed out that there was something that even a partisan organization man could not stand.

"Suppose," he asked, "this convention should declare that no one should belong to the Roman Catholic Church, I am quite sure that I would walk out of the convention, and that ex-Mayor Grant should walk out, and many others would walk out. Suppose it should declare in favor of legalizing murder, would my young friend, Mr. Sulzer, believe it necessary that he should go home and work for the ticket just because the convention had nominated it?"

Mr. Coudert did not agree with Gov. Flower's views either, nor with the views of Henry D. Purroy. In the course of his speech he occasionally coupled Purroy and Sulzer, and Mr. Purroy did not like this at all.

Mr. Belmont, when he got on his feet for the second time, declared he was ready to walk out of the convention with the rest of the delegation. This angered Sulzer very much. Jumping to his feet and pointing directly at Mr. Belmont, he shouted: "You have a personal reason for doing this, and I know what it is; it is treachery to the party."

Mr. Sulzer was very dramatic. It must also be added that many of the Tammany men snickered and then laughed outright at Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Belmont got up rather indignantly and said: "I think we have had enough of this sort of talk. It should not be permitted."

Mr. Sulzer said a great deal about treachery to the party and so did Mr. Purroy in the course of the meeting. Mr. Purroy was listened to with a great deal more respect than was Mr. Sulzer, who was too boisterous in his style and too pro-silver in his views to suit the delegates.

Senator Grady denounced the platform and the action of the conventing in "turning down" Senator Hill for temporary Chairman. He did not counsel a bolt, and

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PAVING THE WAY FOR A SILVER TICKET

Free-Coinage Men Seat Enough Contestants to Secure a Two-thirds Majority.

ALL THE PLEAS FOR JUSTICE PASS UNHEEDED

Gold Men Make a Brave but Unsuccessful Effort to Prevent the Consummation of the Silver Plans.

ONE SESSION GIVEN UP ALMOST WHOLLY TO SPEECHMAKING

The Final Contest over the Report of the Committee on Credentials Bitter and Exciting—Permanent Organization Effected Late in the Evening.

CHICAGO, July 8.—With more cheers, with many manifestations of contempt for the sound-money minority, with all the confidence and savageness of victors in barbarous battle, rather than the wisdom of politicians, the silver Democracy in National Convention to-day swept on its way, riding down honored traditions, seating men as delegates who were not elected in order that the silver majority might be enlarged, and prepared to complete its work of making a sixteen-to-one platform and nominating a candidate of unquestioning loyalty to free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This was not done without vigorous protest, and, much to the amazement of the silver men, the vote of New-York, cast straight against the unseating of Michigan's rightful delegates, provoked a demonstration of applause so general and prolonged as to amount to a serious warning to any but men committed to a mistaken course through fanaticism.

Silver shuts its eyes and ears to all protestations. Its course may be taken up by the Democracy, only to be followed by a "bust," but the majority will insist upon the experiment of a sixteen-to-one campaign, no matter what may be the consequences.

The action to-day relieved the convention of the inefficient temporary Chairman and gave it, in Senator White, a presiding officer at once fair, prompt, graceful, intelligible, and authoritative. He made an acceptably brief speech, and under his control business promises to proceed with order and with reasonable expedition.

Confined to the convention hall from about 10 o'clock in the morning until after 10 at night, the delegates had limited opportunities to cultivate the chances of favorite candidates. All the booms appeared to stand still, except that of Vice President Stevenson of Illinois. The pretended feint of the "sucker" delegates for Bland weakened perceptibly, and out of Altgeld's circle of obedient servants came the admission that Bland would be abandoned and Stevenson taken up if it should be found that the effort to secure a two-thirds majority for Bland would greatly protract the convention or threaten to break down the resolution of the silverites to have a straight free-silver candidate.

Music and Speeches.

The morning session of the convention was devoted exclusively to music and oratory, a competition between two convention brass bands being alternated by brazen Populistic speeches. A fairer day never shone upon a convention. No better hall ever sheltered a political organization.

To all the conveniences and advantages the zealous faction of the Democratic party in control was oblivious. Neither music, fair weather, appeals for party harmony, reminders of party defeat, nor party success moved them. Their ears heard only one song, the song of "16 to 1," with the Bland promise in the song of "Plenty of Stuff," as soon as the Government can be handed over to the bandits who openly propose to rob by repudiating established standards of value and honesty.

The deluded army of silverite dreamers by day and fanatical gabblers for a debased currency at night forget everything else in their eagerness to secure a free-silver platform and candidate.

Few speakers in any party have the chance to address such a vast audience as that before which ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas spoke to fill up time. The ample form of the ex-Governor also filled up much space on the platform. His oratory did not quite satisfy the convention, which persisted in being dull as compared with other conventions. He was rude, snarling, and sneering. A startling "Yah, yah!" shot out with a drawl and sneer, expressed his contempt for foreign nations and international agreements on money. Gov. Hogg may be a proper orator at home, but before he had been addressing the convention five minutes, most of the delegates and all of the spectators were entertaining each other with conversation.

Blackburn and his magnificent voice were insufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the great body. His speech was aglow with Populistic denunciation of bonds, advocacy of greenback currency, and opposition to National banks. The National distress, he declared, was due to vicious legislation. No passage of his grandiloquent speech began to please the convention so well as his assertion that "Christ drove from the temple a better set of men than those who for twenty years have shaped the financial legislation of the country."

Overmyer of Kansas, a "fad" politician, with a demagogue's wit, tickled Western men with his opening declaration that to-day "the seat of empire was to be transferred from the East to the great Mississippi Valley."

The men with silver eyes and sixteen-to-one whiskers screamed with delight at the announcement. As Overmyer had said it, it was as good as true.

Altgeld Appears.

Altgeld, calm, cold, eager, nervy, and confident, conscious that he was the one man of great power in the convention, made the best speech that had been heard up to that moment. It was a calamity speech—the speech he had delivered at Peoria, even to the one joke about the steer that could neither hook nor kick. Much of it was a sneer at "these Eastern people," whom he falsely accused of talking compromise when they found that they could not dictate to the convention a gold-standard platform. The speech was a rank specimen of the Governor's demagogic appeal to passion, to greed, to dissatisfaction, and unrest of all sorts, and it was anti-English with an intensity that Senator Lodge can never hope to successfully emulate.

The silverites unquestionably believed his assertion that the newspapers are all controlled by the banks, which are, in turn, controlled by the hated English, for they cheered that sentiment and other sentiments of the crafty politician with vehemence. His sneers at the President were too obscure to catch the audience, and passed without comment. To Altgeld that probably was the most satisfactory passage of his harangue.

George Fred Williams, not long ago one of the most active workers at Washington to prevent the passage of the Bland Silver bill, spoke after a scattered welcome, and just long enough to give the impression that he had decided to go all the way to Populism in abjuring his former faith in the gold standard. The convention knew, as the Massachusetts delegation did to its mortification, that he would not have had the chance to make an echo of Altgeld's calamity howl if he had declared himself before the delegates at large from Massachusetts had been chosen. He had at once abandoned conviction and broken faith. He had joined the repudiationists.

Weary of Speeches.

The convention grew weary of the reports made by the belated Committee on Credentials on the Michigan case. The majority had converted the delegation, by unseating four gold men and putting silver men in their places, from a delegation with twenty-eight sound-money votes into one for free silver. Gov. McLaurin, with excessive language and with irrelevant illustrations, sought to justify the action of the committee upon the ground that while the gold men were elected they did not represent the Democrats of the State, and should therefore not be seated.

The silver men, intent upon gaining every advantage to be seized, were weary of McLaurin, and they listened with rapt attention to the manly, direct, and earnest protest of Mr. Stevenson, the man who was described as having "stolen" Michigan, but that was all. The men claiming seats, he told the convention, were without credentials. It was a question of honesty and right that was to be decided.

Mr. Sheehan's appeal for the gold delegates was a clear and strong one, addressed to the delegates and not to the spectators. He brushed aside Mr. McLaurin's sophistical reasoning, which could be enforced consistently only by unseating the entire gold delegation and putting in silver men.

Adjourned Over Night.

Silver had its way on the roll-call, as was to have been expected, but the edge was taken off of the enjoyment of the majority by the gains made by the gold-standard men over the vote of yesterday. Silver followed the example of gold in shouting, when the vote of 368 to 553 was announced, and kept up a shout that the combined efforts of two bands of music could not subdue. Out of the interminable confusion the announcement was heard, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, that the majority report had been approved. The silverites had gained 28 votes out of the contest, but they had impaired the chances of success for the ticket that has to be nominated. Soon after Senator S. M. White

had been put in the chair as permanent Chairman, the convention, at 9:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A SESSION DEVOTED TO TALK

Altgeld, G. F. Williams, and Others Speak for Free Coinage—Sound-Money Nebraskans Unseated.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The prospects of an outburst of frenzy and a reckless and defiant overriding of all precedent and a violation of all rules of decency by the silver majority drew greater throngs to the convention hall this morning than had witnessed the first session. The course of events yesterday and the revolutionary action of the Committee on Credentials overnight had put the sound-money men in a different attitude and had intoxicated the silverites with a sense of their power. They were blood drunk. They jeered at the East, at the protest of the sound-money men, at the vote of New-York, and at all the traditions of the party.

The crowd was delighted at the prospect of witnessing the sport, and visitors were on hand before the eastern sunbeams had dried from their morning bath in Lake Michigan. The hall had been swept overnight. Fresh roses had been placed on the platform desk, and some attention had been given by the Sergeant at Arms to arrangements for entering the hall without imminent danger of being crushed to death, as was the case yesterday.

The acres of seats in the broad galleries began to fill early, for the doors were opened at 9 o'clock. The First Regiment Band was in its place over the platform and played classic airs, occasionally giving every one opportunity to let out surplus enthusiasm by playing "Dixie" or "My Maryland," and at such times every one yelled.

It was a yelling crowd. It delighted in noise, and every occasion was taken to cheer, and this prevented anything like dullness or routine in the opening.

The filling of the galleries was entertaining. A thousand persons, more or less, pouring in a stream through the narrow entrances scattered as soon as they reached the acres of chairs, and were lost like a stream in the ocean. The weather was cool, and no fans were needed. Ladies found few discomforts, and the galleries were alive with gay dresses, roses, and Summer girls. Bands played conventionally, the hum of the thousands who were greeting each other, the rushing about of pages and officers of the convention, the flashing of badges, and the ripples of applause that started for various ex-Governors, Senators, Representatives in Congress, and other notables made a spectacle magnificent in its proportions, so brilliant in its details, so picturesque in its entirety, and so significant when the business of its inner circle was considered that it stood almost without parallel.

Old Leaders Turned Down.

Some of the ex-Governors, Senators, and other notables were in ugly humor this morning, and as they came to the convention hall they showed it. They had not only lost much this week, but also had been turned down. One of these was Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. The venerable Senator thought yesterday he was to be permanent Chairman. He was not selected, and when he came to the hall this morning the gayety, the brightness, and the activity did not please him. He wandered through the crowd and seemed lost. Finally he strolled over to the newspaper men's seats and in a disconsolate tone asked "Where's Tennessee?" He was directed to his State, and poked away contentedly.

The Michigan men came early, and as they took their seats, which were in the front rows just before the Chairman's desk, they looked sullen and ugly. The Committee on Credentials had decided to perpetrate an outrage on the State and deliver the delegation over to the silver majority, bound hand and foot by the unit rule.

Don M. Dickinson did not come with the men from his State. They were led by their Chairman, Mr. Stevenson, whose seat the committee had decided to take and fill with a silver man. The Michigan men were centres of attraction, for in the contest in that State lay the key to the situation. When they came to the convention to-day the key had been stolen by the silverites to unlock the door to a two-thirds majority of the convention.

Sound-Money Men Busy.

Some of the delegates came to the hall fresh from meetings at their State headquarters. This was true of the sound-money men, who had been meeting to determine what they should do in view of the proposed high-handed proceedings of the silver men. New-York was in session nearly all the forenoon, and the place where Hill and Whitney and Flower and Coudert and the others were the centres of attraction yesterday was unoccupied.

The silverites sneeringly went about asking if New-York had taken sick after its dose of yesterday, and decided to go home. New-Yorkers who mixed in the crowd were fortunate if they escaped without insults.

"We don't give a —— whether New-York likes it or not, or whether the State votes the Democratic ticket or not," said a Missouri man, who found himself in the company of two or three New-Yorkers who were waiting for the delegates.

The New-Jersey men came early from a meeting of their delegation, and they were in a frame of mind to object against the revolutionary programme of the silverites. Allen McDermott, in a yellow sack coat, marched into the hall at the head of the Jerseymen. "We can stand throat cutting," he said, "and hari kari, and mild forms of assassination could be endured; but it is possible that a step may be taken which we will not tolerate. That step may be taken to-day."

Chairman Harrity and Senator Daniel, the temporary presiding officer, were on the platform early, and from time to time held conferences with those who were to take part in the day's work. After these details had been attended to, Mr. Harrity left the platform and sat with his delegation in the front seats.

Then came the sound of music from the far northern end of the building, and presently a marching club appeared, parading in the gallery. It was a Nebraska crowd, bearing in front a big blue silk banner inscribed as "The W. J. Bryan Club, 16 to 1." When the crowd saw it a wave of applause swept over the choppy sea of faces. The band over the platform struck up a march for the Bryan Club, and the parade went on.

Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, boss of the Illinois delegation, far famed as the liberator of condemned Anarchists, and chief of the squad which has rounded up the crowd now doing business here, came early. With him were some of his delegates, and the crowd, noticing him wending his way to the corner where the Illinois delegation sits, applauded and cheered for him.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri found his seat early and stroked his chin beard, leaning forward with open mouth. He was apparently satisfied with the programme as arranged, and a grin was on his face.

John Saulsbury of Delaware, a heavily built, square-jawed man, with dingy, close cropped side whiskers, came alone. He had announced that he would vote for free silver, and he found it a mighty lonesome company in his own State or his neighboring delegations, and he wandered over to congenial spirits from Missouri, Arkansas, and other whisker-producing sections.

Ex-Gov. "Tom" Waller of Connecticut, as ready to fight the silver fanatics "here or elsewhere" as he was yesterday, came in with the Connecticut delegates, and was the object of a good deal of attention and many congratulations, for there are a lot of men here who manifestly like a fighter, and they thoroughly enjoyed what the ex-Governor said yesterday.

Hogg a Poor Populist.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, as fat as any man in the convention, with the odds in his favor against any other, and with a face too hearty for a Populist, and too well satisfied with the world as he finds it to make a good Populist, reached the hall with the Lone Star delegates just before the convention was called to order, and sat down near Senator Harris of Tennessee.

Whole rows of Governors and ex-Governors came in unnoticed, among them Francis and Stone of Missouri, Russell of Massachusetts, Hauser of Montana, Peck of Wisconsin, with Congressmen and ex-Congressmen galore. Some of these were doubtless not seen in the crowd, and that accounted for the absence of a demonstration, while others were noticed, but were not sufficiently gifted as leaders or sufficiently radical in their ideas to get any recognition from the crowd that was here.

The arrangements for taking care of the crowds who were to sit in the gallery were good to-day. The stupidity which had characterized the management of the opening day had been corrected and the thousands who came were easily taken care of without much confusion or crowding, and as the weather without was fine, and the temperature within the hall at a comfortable degree, everybody except those who were interested politically and had grievances was pretty well satisfied with the convention as he found it when he surveyed the acres of people and waited for the business to begin.

A SEMBLANCE OF BUSINESS.

The Convention in Order Merely to Listen to Speeches.

CHICAGO, July 8.—When the Rev. Thomas Green of Iowa advanced to the front of the platform at 11:55 o'clock to invoke the Divine blessing, there were several thousand empty seats in the rear and in the extreme ends of the great hall. The Sergeant at Arms pointed to this fact as indisputable evidence that the distribution of tickets was in strict accordance with the rules of fairness. Some of the silverites object to the Sergeant, on the ground that he is too strict with regard to tickets. They would like to have the doors thrown open to the public, so that the great free silver show may be enjoyed to the utmost. Martin will hold his job, but the radicals say he must not "get gay." He took a prominent part in the proceedings to-day. His assistants fairly fell over each other in the corridors, so plentiful were they. His desk is directly in front of that of the Chairman. He it was who brought the convention to a semblance of order, so that the chaplain could be heard. The Rev. Mr. Green, a tall man, with black hair and beard, attired in clerical garb, developed a full, rich voice. His prayer was short and devoid of political bias, and the convention applauded when it was over.

There was a noisy interval after the chaplain took his seat.

Temporary Chairman Daniel nodded to Sergeant at Arms Martin, and that official, in his shrillest tones, announced that the Committee on Credentials would report at once. This resulted in the discovery that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Atwood of Kansas, was not in the hall. Mr. Daniel held a consultation with several silverites on the platform. While they were whispering together, a very bad band from Missouri, followed by a few followers of Bland, marched into the hall playing "Dixie." The silver cranks in the delegates' reservation cheered, and this encouraged the band to attempt a medley of National airs. The First Regiment Band in the gallery, hired by the convention, resented this intrusion and struck up a tune, but the Missourians were persistent and discord reigned. Five minutes were spent by the subordinates of the Sergeant at Arms in quelling the disturbance. Then Chairman Daniel, in weak tones, announced a recess of five minutes, during which ex-Gov. Hogg would address the convention.

Mr. Hogg, a big man, with a partially bald head, rugged face, and abnormally large mouth, ascended the platform with alacrity, removed a generous quid of tobacco from his mouth, and dashed into a savage denunciation of the Republican Party and the sound-money sentiment of the country. He wore a black Prince Albert coat and looked to be a prosperous farmer.

All the tales concerning Hogg's styles of oratory which have penetrated to the North and East were substantiated by the speech he made. His voice would drown the roar of the bull of Bashan. His periods are rounded off with a snort that would set a Texas bronco to bucking. At the expiration of the five minutes set apart for the recess, Mr. Hogg had caught his second wind and was striding up and down the platform blowing blasts for silver which kept the fanatics in front of him in a roar. When he declared that the opposition to silver would "rot, dry up, and blow away forever," the silverites shouted with joy. His choice allusion to the patriotic Americans who have been hanging on to the "sugar bounty teat" produced something akin to a spasm among the anti-plutocrats present.

Blackburn Is Rabid.

Mr. Hogg talked himself out after a while. Then the galleries shouted for Hill. They got Blackburn instead. Blackburn had been fishing for an opportunity to air his Presidential boom, and Senator White, who had been called to the chair by Mr. Daniel, accepted the suggestion of one of Blackburn's admirers and called upon the Kentuckian for a speech. Blackburn made the kind of speech expected of him. Its tone may be judged from the following sentence: "Christ drove from the temple a better set of men than those who for twenty years have shaped the financial legislation of this country." He now ranks with the most rabid of the advocates of 16 to 1. The applause following his declarations against the "money power" was seasoned with fresh cries for Hill. The galleries wanted to hear the New-Yorker. Senator White tried to convince them that Hill was not in the hall, but they would not listen. Finally, in a moment of comparative stillness, Mr. White shouted: "What is the use of calling for a man who is not present?" The crowd laughed, and immediately called for Altgeld. The Governor of Illinois was not ready to respond, and David Overmeyer of Kansas, bright of eye, big in body, and with a lusty voice, harped for a few minutes in favor of "The Dollar of the Daddies." His opening sentence, "The seat of empire was yesterday transferred from the Atlantic to the great Mississippi Valley," naturally tickled the representatives of the valley.

Altgeld Airs His Views.

Altgeld by this time had concluded to talk, and he climbed to the platform amid the plaudits of his followers. There was much curiosity to see him, and his remarks were given close attention, particularly by the Eastern delegates. He said enough to verify the estimate placed upon him by the sound-money Democrats of Illinois. Altgeld is a good talker. His speech was far and away the best of the day. His apparent earnestness makes him a most dangerous antagonist. He is cool, and his points are presented deliberately. Some of these to-day were far-fetched. The Eastern delegates say they have not heard a word about compromise since they came to Chicago. Altgeld's speech bristled with charges that the Eastern men had vainly tried to bring about a compromise.

Gov. Altgeld said he did not come here to make a speech, but to assist in nominating a President and preparing a platform which should bring hope to the people. He summarized the cause of existing conditions as the combined action of the moneyed interests of the world to make money dear and property and labor cheap. The first step in this plan was to strike down silver. This doubled the work of gold, and doubled its purchasing power. The consequence was that prices were only half as high as when we had the two metals, and it took all the farmer could raise to pay his fixed charges—his interest and his taxes. The farmer was prostrated, the merchant and the railroads did less business, and the laborer was out of employment. "Shall we continue this system," he asked, "or go back to where we were before? Shall we go on paying interest on two-hundred-cent dollars, or go back and pay in one-hundred-cent dollars? That is the great question before the convention." Altgeld characterized the Republican Convention as "Mr. Mark Hanna's Trust." At that convention Mr. Hanna nominated a man with one idea, and that idea wrong. That convention adopted a single gold standard, and the English money lenders approved. Englishmen were always delighted with anything that tended to get more blood and more sweat out of the American people. The same men were here trying to put the same halter upon us. "Are you going to stand it?"

"We will have no straddling on the platform and no straddling on candidates. Those gentlemen who have to consult the tin roosters when they get up in the morning in order to see what are their opinions for the day have no show in this convention."

The hand of compromise, he said, never yet ran up the flag of freedom. No compromise army ever fought the battle of liberty.

Williams Breaks Loose.

While the applause for Altgeld was dying away Senator White made another appeal for the delinquent members of the Credentials Committee to report for duty. Then the First Regiment Band indulged in a catch-as-catch-can struggle with a country band in the gallery, coming out first best at the expense of the convention's nerves.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, the new convert to the fifty-three-cent-dollar proposition, had an opportunity then to air his views. He was received enthusiastically. What he had to say about the dishonest capitalists of the East will be read with interest in Boston. Mr. Williams was nervous, and the convention had a laugh at his expense when he said that he was a fair representative of the New-England capitalist in that he did his best to earn money to support himself and those on whom he was dependent. Here is his speech. Mr. Williams said:

Fellow-Democrats of the Union of the United States: This is not a sectional convention. The battle that is now opening is a battle for the restoration of the Union of the States. There has been no transfer of the seat of the empire

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from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The seat of empire is where it always has been, and where, I trust, it always will be, in the logging camps of Maine, in the tobacco fields of Virginia, in the orange groves of Florida, in the plantations of Louisiana, in the wheat fields of the West, and in the mining camps of California. I believe, fellow-Democrats, that the interests of New-England are represented here as well as the interests of the South and West.

The contest which we make to-day in behalf of honest capital in New-England is a contest in behalf of the 5,000,000 spindles that are now idle. We have seen the process going on which has created the talk of sectionalism against which I protest. The railroads into which we have put our honest earnings have been, under the existing system, ruined, and we have come down on our knees with you. It is the rescue of the honest industry of every man in the United States that is now demanded. I beg you, gentlemen, not to utter another word of sectionalism in this campaign. I am a fair representative myself of the real capitalist of New-England, of the man who leads a life of honest toil and makes what money he can to spend upon himself and upon those on whom he depends.

A general outburst of laughter followed this slip of the tongue, and Mr. Williams corrected the mistake in this way:

I mean those who are dependent upon him. But it is not so much of a mistake after all. For it has got to be so that my proposition is not exactly absurd. I have been for my capital dependent upon the railway maker and the corporation organizer, and I have seen my earnings go out, with yours of the West, into the hands of dishonest capital. The "waters" of the corporations have done as much harm in the West as anywhere else.

No, gentlemen, this is not a sectional fight, and I trust that before this campaign is over New-England will join in this great movement, not to transfer the seat of empire from one section to the other, but to transfer the control of the United States Treasury and of the money of every man here from Lombard Street to the centres of industry in the United States.

The silver men applauded Mr. Williams freely.

THE FIRST SENSATION.

Nebraska Gold Men Unseated and Silverites Take Their Places.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The first sensation of the day came a few minutes later, when the Chairman announced that the Committee on Credentials was ready to make a partial report. Mr. Atwood of Kansas, the Chairman of the committee, took the platform. He is a tall, well-made man, with a clear-cut face and a strong voice. The gist of his report, delivered in tones that penetrated to the furthest corners of the hall, was that the Territories had been given six votes each, that the Bryan crowd of silver contestants from Nebraska had been seated, and that the Michigan case was still pending.

Mr. Atwood supplemented the report with a request that the Bryan men be supplied with tickets and places. Thereupon Mr. Mahoney, one of the unseated Nebraska men, caused Mr. Atwood to blush and the convention to laugh by saying that he and his associates had not been supplied with their full quota of tickets, and that they would not place any obstacles in the way of the Bryanites, but "would proceed to occupy the seats so kindly provided in advance for them by the convention."

Ex-Gov. Russell caused temporary dismay by demanding a roll call on the report of the Committee on Credentials, but when Mr. Atwood declared that the report was unanimous, the members from New-York, Massachusetts, and other Eastern States having voted to seat the contestants, Russell withdrew his motion. The report was then adopted without any evidence of excitement.

There was plenty of excitement a few minutes later when a fat young man with smooth face and a bicycle cap marched into the hall with the blue banner of the W. J. Bryan Club of Nebraska trailing from his shoulders, and the victorious contestants behind him. The country band in the southern gallery burst into a quickstep, and the fat young man waved his cap as a signal to the silver cranks to yell. Yell they did, while the trombones blared and the fat Bryanite waved the blue banner aloft. When the excitement subsided the banner was carried to the platform. Bryan's followers tried to get a speech from him, but he kept out of sight.

The convention soon afterward took a recess until 5 o'clock upon the assertion by the Chairman that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report until that time.

MAKING A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY

Michigan and Nebraska Gold Delegates Unseated at the Evening Session of the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Most of the delegates were ready for business at 5 o'clock, but the Chairman did not call for order until fifteen minutes past the appointed time. Mr. Daniel used up his voice yesterday in declaiming against the "goldbugs," and to-day he could not make himself heard a rod away from the desk. He has not been a success as temporary Chairman; one needs to be bold and aggressive and the possessor of forty-horse power lungs to hold a convention like this in check. Senator White, who acted as Chairman this morning, and is better qualified for the place, acted at times as if he felt like using a gun to enforce his rulings, so obstreperous were some of the delegates. The so-called "representative of the oppressed," as the average delegate desires to be known, is unruly. The sense of power with which the conditions here have impressed him is too much for his equilibrium. He shouts and interrupts, and has no respect for the presiding officer.

The lack of system in this convention has had much to do with the general disorder. The committees have been backward in their work, necessitating frequent intermissions, and the "filling-in" speeches have, as a rule, been commonplace.

Chairman Daniel no sooner had called for order this afternoon than he sat down, and confusion again reigned. The biggest demonstration of the day thus far occurred when Senator Hill appeared. He walked in with James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, and the crowd in the galleries, catching sight of him set up a shout, which was taken up by the Pennsylvania delegation and repeated by the New-Yorkers and other sound-money men. Cries of "Hill! Hill!" filled the air. The Senator paid no attention to the clamor.

"That's a pretty good demonstration, considering that he's a dead man!" shouted a sound-money delegate, sarcastically.

The Majority Report.

Mr. Daniel at 5:45 o'clock made a fresh attempt to secure attention. "The report of the Committee on Credentials will now be presented," he said. At this the convention became silent. Atwood of Kansas, the Chairman of the Committee, took the platform and submitted this report:

The report admitted to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, Messrs. Chamberlin and Hart; also the contesting delegates from the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan, Hoyt and White, and recognized the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan.

The silverites shouted when they realized that this action of the committee, if approved by the convention, would furnish them with the two-thirds vote necessary to the nomination of a silver man for President.

The minority report was presented by a weak-voiced man, who failed to make the convention understaand what he was saying. Then Delegate Brennan of Wisconsin, whose voice is good, stated the fact in the case, and denounced the action of the committee.

Mr. Brennan said they feared the effect of the adoption of the majority report upon the country. He entered into details of the facts involved in the contest, and said the report in this case, if adopted, would establish the fact that a majority, in the first flush of success, might go into a sovereign State and upset the action of a legal convention. He charged that the contest originated only three or four weeks ago, when certain facts became apparent as to the majority in this convention. He had since become acquainted with that majority, and he appealed with confidence to its sense of justice and fairness.

Delegate Taylor of Arkansas, in an impassioned speech, defended the action of the committee without submitting any facts in support of his denial of the charges that the rights of the sound-money Democrats were to be trampled upon.

Ex-Senator and present Governor of Mississippi McLaurin made a more pretentious effort to excuse the monstrous action of the committee. He gave a history of the election of delegates in Michigan, asserting that there was a clear majority of Democratic voters in that State in favor of silver, so that there was no effort here to throttle the will or to stifle the purpose of that majority of Democrats. He spoke of the orders alleged to have been issued from Washington to Federal office holders in Michigan to carry that State at all hazards for gold, and he said that it was a question for the convention to decide whether the men who represented the majority of the Democracy of that State were to be driven out of the convention.

Gov. McLaurin had a hard task at best, and it was made doubly severe by the embarrassing questions hurled at him by the people in the galleries. He halted, prefaced each fresh count in his argument with "Now, then," and gave other evidence that he realized the uncomfortable position into which he had been thrust. Finally somebody in the audience blew a police whistle, and the convention roared. This brought forth a threat to clear the galleries. It had a good effect for a few minutes only, then disorder reigned again. Allan McDermott of New-Jersey made the point of order that McLaurin was not addressing himself to the question at issue. The chair paid no attention to it. McLaurin remarked that it was necessary to build a fire on a terrapin to get it to move. He finished in an uproar by the galleries, which could see but not hear him.

Michigan's Aggressive Fight.

John Salsbury of Delaware created a sensation at this point by declaring that while he occupied a seat in the convention as a silver delegate he was opposed to the plan of robbing a State of its honestly elected delegates. "This is not the place to wash dirty linen," he said, in conclusion.

E. G. Stephenson of Detroit, the next speaker, said, as he faced the great assemblage: "I am the man they say stole Michigan."

"What's your name?" some one shouted.

"Stephenson," he replied.

Mr. Stephenson looked aggressive as he stood waiting for a chance to proceed. He is of medium height, with a reddish-brown mustache, thick brown hair, and a stocky figure. His speech was in harmony with his appearance.

"I am the man who, they say, stole Michigan," he repeated. "Even so. I do not desire to discuss the financial question now, but to assert the rights of the delegates elected by a sovereign State to sit in a Democratic National Convention.

"The convention has no right to sit as a Committee on Credentials on a State convention. It may answer its purpose now, but it would be making a precedent which will return to damn you some day.

"The only safe Democratic doctrine is to stand by precedents and to seat the delegates who hold the only credentials that have been issued from those districts."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan of New-York, who made the succeeding speech in denunciation of the committee's report, was well received. His voice was not equal to the demands of the great auditorium, but the delegates managed to hear him, as he marched up and down the platform, gesticulating and swaying under the force of his emotions. He brought to the minds of men in the newspaper reservation scenes of excitement in the Assembly Chamber at Albany when "Blue-eyed Billy" was leader of the Democratic minority.

Mr. Blake of Texas controverted Mr. Sheehan's statements, enlivening his remarks with the statement that "the whole infernal delegation from Michigan ought to be turned out."

Then Delegate McKnight of Michigan took a hand. When he charged that Mr. Stevenson had gone to Washington to "confer with the great chief," Mr. Stevenson jumped upon a chair and shouted: "There is not a word of truth in that statement!"

Mr. Brucker of Michigan declared that he had always been a free-silver man, and that there were enough silver delegates in the convention to nominate a President by a two-thirds majority without the necessity of committing highway robbery.

Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a member of the National Committee, next took the stand; but the audience was becoming impatient, and raised loud cries of "Vote!" He held that it would be a mistake to elect a Democratic President by overturning the expressed will of a sovereign State. He warned them that they could not afford to strike down the State of Michigan, simply for the purpose of obtaining a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Powers of Utah, a member of the Committee on Credentials, argued in support of the majority report of that committee on the ground that the title of the sitting delegates from the Fourth and Ninth Districts of Michigan was tainted with fraud. It was not for the purpose of having a silver majority in the convention that he would exclude these men and seat the contestants in their places, because they had a two-thirds majority already, but because that action would be just and right.

Grady's Appeal for Justice.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New-York spoke against the majority report. He referred to the frequent statements in the newspapers weeks ago that the Michigan delegates would be unseated for the purpose of making the abrogation of the two-thirds rule unnecessary, but he declared that the people of the United States would not be deceived by the action of the convention in this matter.

At this point one of the numerous very obtuse policemen stationed in the building attempted to prevent the entrance of a delegate, and a small-sized row and some excitement prevailed, but the Chairman ordered the band to strike up, and the convention quieted down.

Resuming his remarks, Senator Grady said it seemed his unfortunate fate never to make a speech without raising some kind of a row. "My purpose in speaking," he continued, "was to avoid a row. There must be a row, if not here in some place else, if we overturn a precedent which is a part of the party discipline itself by adopting this report."

Mr. Grady's speech was that of the Tammany brave who enjoys a fight. It was defiant, argumentative, a warning from a devotee of regularity. It was to the point, which most of the speeches on the other side were not. It led up to the prodigious demonstration, general and prolonged, that greeted the solid vote of New-York for the minority report, a demonstration unlike anything that had been made in the convention, and one that was too hearty and general to be enjoyed by the silverites. The band played bad music, but could not silence the roar of cheers coming from the thousands who stood and roared from every corner of the hall.

Ex-Representative Weadock of Michigan made a brief speech in favor of the sitting delegates and then Delegate O'Donnell of Colorado jumped into the fight. A crank with a flag and a drum corps insisted on parading through the gallery at this point, raising a considerable disturbance and delaying the work of the convention for a time. Then Mr. O'Donnell howled in behalf of the proposed outrage.

The Hall Grows Dark.

It began to grow dark in the big hall, and for the first time the electric lights were turned on—sixteen big groups of lights with reflectors. The effect was a series of shadows alternating with bright sections, that was picturesque. Then Mr. O'Donnell ended his speech. He moved the previous question on the substitution of the minority report in favor of the gold delegates. The previous question was ordered, and the roll call began, after a few minutes of confusion.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

New-York's Vote Against Unseating Gold Men Sets the Galleries Wild.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The call of the roll was begun amid much confusion. The vote of Alabama was challenged. A roll call showed 7 against the silver men, 14 for them, and 1 absentee; the unit rule gave 22 for the silver delegates. California was also polled, and as there was a dispute over the result, it was polled a second time. The result was 11 for the gold men, 6 for silver, and 1 absentee.

Florida cast 8 votes for the gold men amid applause, and Illinois developed yells by announcing "48 votes nay"—solid for silver.

When New-York voted "72 yea," it brought about a wild and tumultuous scene. The greatest demonstration of the day began. There was ordinary cheering at first, then yells, that went from one end of the hall to another. The remotest corners of the gallery responded. The New-Yorkers arose. Ex-Gov. Flower mounted a chair and waved his handkerchief. The entire delegation mounted chairs. Ex-Mayor Kirk of Syracuse and George B. McClellan swung handkerchiefs.

In an instant New-Jersey was up and had added to the wildness of the scene by throwing up hats.

Wave after wave of applause swept with deafening roars the length of the hall. Pennsylvania rallied. Its delegates mounted chairs, and with the Keystone State all New-England leaped to its feet. Bands began to play, but their music was drowned by the yelling. The police tried to clear the aisles, which had become clogged. They were lost in the multitude.

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Alabama caught the enthusiasm, and when Col. McClellan again climbed to the top of his chair and waved his handkerchief a dozen of the States joined.

Silver Men Cowed.

The silver leaders sat still. Tillman looked ugly, as if he would like to spike every mother's son of the shouters on his pitchfork. Harris and Bate, Cockrell, Vest, Altgeld, and the others sat with clenched hands and sour looks.

Cries of "Hill!" "Hill!" "Hill!" came through the din, and then the silverites were uglier than ever.

The most turbulent incident of the convention up to date was upon them. For nearly half an hour it continued. Chairman Daniel might as well have been in his hotel. The convention got away from him and would not be curbed till its enthusiasm had spent its force, and that held out for nearly thirty minutes, while Mr. Daniel stood helpless. At length business proceeded, amid confusion, until the Sergeant at Arms succeeded in quieting the crowd, and then Gov. Altgeld of Illinois raised the point that delegates whose seats were contested could not vote, but the Chair maintained that the point could not be raised during roll call.

It was twenty-six minutes between the vote of New-York and Oregon. There was a row in the Ohio delegation, and it was polled, and after that Pennsylvania brought another storm by the clear, ringing declaration by Chairman Harrity of "64 votes yea." The New-Yorkers leaped to their feet, and ex-Gov. Flower swung his handkerchief around and around his head. But the demonstration did not last long, and the roll call was soon completed.

Michigan Gold Men Unseated.

The result was 558 for the silver in favor of throwing out the Michigan men, 368 against the outrage, and 4 absent.

States	Total. Vote.	Yea.	Nay.	Absent.
Alabama	22	..	22	..
Arkansas	16	..	16	..
California	18	11	6	1
Colorado	8	4	4	..
Connecticut	12	12	..	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..
Florida	8	8	..	..
Georgia	26	..	26	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..
Illinois	48	..	48	..
Indiana	30	8	22	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..
Kansas	20	..	20	..
Kentucky	26	..	26	..
Louisiana	16	..	16	..
Maine	12	10	..	2
Maryland	16	15	1	..
Massachusetts	30	27	3	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..
Minnesota	18	13	4	1
Mississippi	18	..	18	..
Missouri	34	..	34	..
Montana	6	..	6	..
Nebraska	16	..	16	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..
New-Hampshire	8	8	..	..
New-Jersey	20	20	..	..
New-York	72	72	..	..
North Carolina	22	1	21	..
North Dakota	6	..	6	..
Ohio	46	..	46	..
Oregon	8	..	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	18	..
South Dakota	8	8	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	24	..
Texas	30	..	30	..
Utah	6	..	6	..
Vermont	8	8	..	..
Virginia	24	..	24	..
Washington	8	4	4	..
West Virginia	12	2	10	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	6	..
District of Columbia	6	1	5	..
Arizona	6	..	6	..
New-Mexico	6	..	6	..
Oklahoma	6	..	6	..
Alaska	6	6	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	6	..
Total	930	368	558	4

Virginia had instructed its delegates to vote "24 votes yea," but after the demonstration by the gold men, the delegation changed and voted in a solid block with the silver men. The announcement of the result sent the Populistic mob into a spasm of delirium. They broke into a thundering cheer, mounted seats, shrieked, yelled, whistled, and sent the flags quivering through the hall. All the passion they had been nursing broke out at a burst. Thousands of hats and handkerchiefs filled the air. Bands went through the motion of playing, but they could hardly be heard. The silverites were in to make a longer demonstration than their enemies had enjoyed. They were yelling against time. Confusion prevailed; catcalls, shrieks, flying flags, and aisles thronged with a struggling, wriggling mass of men. The galleries were in for as much fun as any one, and they joined the silverites as they had the sound-money men.

Chairman Daniel was again helpless. He could not still the storm any more than he could have smoothed the waves of the lake just outside. The trouble lasted fifteen minutes. The majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Senator White, as Chairman, Makes but a Brief Speech.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented to the convention, as soon as the report of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted, by Mr. Finley of Ohio. It named Senator White of California as permanent President of the convention, and Thomas J. Cogan of Ohio as permanent Secretary. It also announced the names of the new National Committeemen.

A question was put to Mr. Finley as to whether the State of Michigan had a representative on the National Committee as reported, and it was answered in the affirmative.

An amendment to the report was offered in relation to the appointment of delegates from Nebraska to the several committees (substituting other names) and the amendment was agreed to.

A motion was made to refer to the committee that portion of the report relating to committeemen from Michigan, and it was agreed to. With these exceptions the report was adopted.

While the change in the list of committees to suit the Nebraska and Michigan people were being made, ex-Secretary Whitney, Col. Fellows, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan made their way to the front of the hall and had a conference with Chairman Harrity, and, after that, they went on to other sound-money men. Messrs. Finley of Ohio, McConnell of Illinois, and Senator Vest of Missouri escorted Senator White to the chair, the East again being overlooked. Chairman Daniel made a brief speech of thanks for courtesy, introduced Chairman White, and went away.

Senator White, of course, made a speech. He was applauded when he said he would make it short. He spoke of the convention as an assemblage of men from every State and Territory in the Union, and said he as prepared to extend full, equal, absolute, and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the convention, he said, should be considered carefully and deliberately, and when the voice of the convention was crystallized into a judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true Democrats. Continuing, he said:

We differ perhaps on vital issues. We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to us proper and right. We submit our views to the candid judgment of our brethren, and on that judgment we will certainly rely. We find in life numerous instances of hopes unrealized. Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion, others because they are summoned to another shore. But the Democratic Party will not die, even when we all have ceased to live. When the differences that challenge consideration to-night have passed into history the Democratic Party—the guardian of the peoples rights—will endure to bless mankind.

My ambition and yours but for a moment. Whether I succeed, or whether you succeed in impressing my views or your views on the convention seems now of supreme importance; but will not seem so in the future. In this council chamber the Democratic Party looks for the vindication of its existence. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the Constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties. We are here to-night its best, its truest, and its most loyal defenders.

There is no sectionalism here—none whatever. Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in Democracy, is the object for which we have assembled, and to carry out the object I will consecrate my best exertions.

After this silver speech, a silver gavel was presented to the Chairman by W. A. Clark of Montana. It was accepted and presently put to use. The silver in it came from what Mr. Clark described as the greatest silver mining camp in the world. After the announcement that the Committee on Resolutions would meet to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock the convention at 9.40 adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

PUT THEIR LIVES IN PERIL.

Thousands Rushed Madly for Conveyances from the Coliseum.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The rush for the city after the convention took its afternoon session was prodigious, and men and women streamed from every door of the Coliseum, mounted the stairs leading to the elevated station, filled every trolley car, and walked, pushed, scrambled, and climbed to the platform of the Illinois Central. It was like the morning and evening rush on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The rush for the trains was mad. Not even the safeguards that surround the bridge cars were provided. The platforms had no closed gates and no guards, and men rushed upon them while the train was in motion. The few railway men could only protest, and ask men not to rush and not to throw themselves in danger.

In the midst of one of the rushes came the cry: "Look out for the women!" and it was to the credit of the crowd that some attention was paid to the warning.

At one time a cripple was being borne down. Three college men formed a cordon and held back the crowd. The doors were not sufficient, and men came through the open windows. One was thrust forward just as a woman was sitting in the seat in front of the window. A man in front tried to thrust him back, and those behind tried to thrust him forward. He hung in midair for some seconds, but the men behind him prevailed and he came sprawling in on the floor.

For almost an hour after the convention adjourned the crowd continued to press on the platforms at the Van Buren Street station uptown, where the trains unloaded. The last crowd was not off the platform until almost 3:30 o'clock. Four and five trains at a time would be waiting at the station to unload, and men would be held inside while the platform was crowded ten deep with a slowly moving mass of humanity. The crowds were all good-natured, though, and trouble was averted.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Crowds More Easily Found Room—Republican Bolters at Work.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning 15,000 persons, gathered from the big hotels and centres of interest, filed into the Coliseum. The crowd had little trouble in reaching the hall or in getting in, provided they were equipped with tickets. There was no struggling mass of people banked up in front of the Convention Hall as there was at the opening of the session. People were enabled to get into the hall without running a risk of life and limb. The fact that the Coliseum people did not turn the building over to Sergeant at Arms Martin until 11 o'clock yesterday relieves Col. Martin from the responsibility of the crush at the entrance which caused so much comment yesterday.

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Chicago weather still maintained its gilt-edged front to-day. It was a trifle warmer than yesterday, but cool enough to be comfortable and agreeable. A few took advantage of the weather to drive out to the Convention Hall or to ride out on their bicycles.

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Senator Pettigrew, one of the Republican Populistic bolters from the St. Louis Convention who are here trying to steer the Democratic Party on to the toboggan slide, and who are succeeding pretty well, rolled out to the Convention Hall in a fine victoria.

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The Republican Senators are having a very fine time here. They are welcomed by none but the silver men. Decent Democrats say openly, in the hotel corridors and on the streets, that they should go home and mind their own business.

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Several marching clubs, including the Bland shouters from St. Louis, the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, and the Bryan Club of Nebraska, formed in front of the Coliseum this morning and marched into the hall preceded by a band.

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Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, the woman alternate from Utah, had a funny experience today. The fact that Utah has sent women to the convention has provoked much interest, and many opera glasses have been turned upon the tier of seats given over to the Utah delegation. Dr. Ferguson, however, has occupied a seat in the division given to alternates, and as a number of women have secured seats there, she has escaped detection. To-day two men right behind her, both alternates from Louisiana, began to talk about her, and one insisted upon standing up and staring in the direction of the Utah delegation. Afterward the two alternates began a long discussion of woman suffrage, and Dr. Ferguson heard her case discussed very freely. The first woman alternate that ever attended a Democratic National Convention is a quiet little woman, who dresses very modestly, and conducts herself decorously, but who is prepared to discuss finance, tariff, or Jeffersonian Democracy with intelligence. It is possible that a seat in the convention will be yielded to her during the session.

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During the long wait of the morning session one of the spectators developed a fondness for John R. McLean, the Ohio candidate for Vice President. While others were calling rapturously for Hill, Tillman, and others, he would remain silent, but as soon as he could get an opportunity, he would call out "McLean, McLean!" He was so persistent, that some one finally asked him why he wanted McLean? "I haven't heard a good speech yet," he said; "so I want to hear from McLean." "I didn't know he was a speaker," said the questioner. "Hm," said the shouter, "don't you know yet that money talks?"

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One of the curious figures seen on the floor of the convention is that of Temple Houston, youngest son of Gen. Sam Houston. He is one of the leading men in the Indian Territory, and was sent as one of the delegation. He is tall, stout, and bronzed; heavy of feature, with deep-set eyes, and a firm mouth and chin. His hair is remarkable for its curliness. It is long, and hangs over his forehead in a great bunch, and also down over his collar. He is the typical cowboy in appearance. He has given assurance that politics in the five civilized tribes is now being conducted on a well-organized basis, and that the Democratic Party undoubtedly has a large majority of the voters.

***

One of the features of the convention to many of the delegates from backwoods and frontier districts is the band music. They have been accustomed to the small bands of their country towns, with the antiquated music, and the new airs they hear are a decided treat to them. While the band this afternoon was playing a selection of popular melodies, a delegate from the Missouri backwoods stood looking up at the stand. Suddenly the band began playing an air that seemed to delight him. He smiled, and turned to a bystander. "Say, that's a mighty pretty tune," he said, confidentially. "I never heard it before. Do you know what it is?" "Yes," was the reply. "Its 'Just Tell Them That You Saw Me.'"

***

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, who would not be Bryan if he were modest and retiring, organized a cheap demonstration a few minutes before the afternoon session began. He marshaled the Nebraska silver delegates and marched in at their head, smiling and bowing, and courting the attention of the "yawhoops" in the body of the hall. A silverite who had been stationed in the Nebraska reservation set up a howl when Bryan, who wore a black alpaca coat, white lawn necktie, and trousers that bagged at the knees, made his appearance. The applause that followed was scattering, the demonstration being so transparent that most of the delegates "twigged" it. Bryan went about shaking hands after depositing his hat in his seat.

***

One of the local newspapers in its issue of to-day speaks of Whitney, Hill, and Sulzer as the three New-York leaders. Mr. Sulzer has made no effort to set the paper straight. It is a question whether he will notice the error.

***

"How's your Presidential boom working?" a Tammany man called out to Leader

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

You don't know how hot and thirsty you *are* until a sparkling, cooling glass of HIRES Rootbeer is handed you. Then you forget how hot and thirsty you *were*. You can make it.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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Thomas J. Dunn in the Auditorium. "That boom?" asked Mr. Dunn. "It reminds me of a donkey I had in Ireland. He would neither go backward nor forward. He would just stand pat. That boom, however, is just as big as a lot of others will be to-morrow."

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John Van Otten of Dutchess County entertained a party of friends at dinner at the Chicago Athletic Club to-day. The party included Congressman George B. McClellan and Col. Francis J. Larkin of Westchester.

***

The Tammany special train has been ordered to be ready to leave for New-York within two hours after the convention adjourns, provided the adjournment is not reached too late at night. The Tammany men have been very much better treated here this year than they were four years ago, and they are enjoying themselves quietly.

***

There is a button for sale here that will be popular with some folks after the platform is carefully examined. It is a little red button with just one little word on it—"Nit."

***

In the neighborhood of the convention hall there has sprung up a business that for the time being is doing well. There are a number of empty stores, and in nearly every one can be seen a pile of boxes that reaches nearly to the ceiling. A man stands on the street in front of each store and whispers to each passer-by that there is a bar inside. Behind the barricade can be found liquid refreshment that is not always cool, but it is wet. The police have not taken any steps to close these "blind pigs."

***

One man who occupied a seat among the distinguished guests has a wooden leg. In coming down the stairs to-day he found that the foot of his artificial limb pointed to the rear. He managed to restore it to its normal position and remarked that his feet were, like the factions of the convention, traveling in opposite directions.

MISS ASHLEY'S SHOT AT BALDWIN.

An Exciting Scene in the San Francisco Courtroom.

From The San Francisco Post, July 2.

Lucky Baldwin came within the proverbial inch of losing his life in Judge Slack's court at 9:45 o'clock this morning.

The Ashley-Baldwin case was on trial, and the plaintiff, Lillian Ashley, was in the witness chair answering questions on cross-examination propounded by Attorney Highton for the defense.

Yesterday the young woman swore she had never worn her hair crimped. This morning the defense had a picture of her showing her hair dressed with crimps of extraordinary size.

"Is this your picture?" asked the lawyer.

"It may be," replied the witness, "but I don't think it is."

As the words fell from the lips of the witness, Emma Amenda Ashley, sister of the plaintiff, arose from a seat near the courtroom door. She was pale, and a determined, complacent smile lit up her face.

She walked directly back of the chair occupied by Mr. Baldwin. Then her right hand went down into a traveling bag she was carrying, and when she withdrew it a revolver was clutched in it.

With that same smile on her face, the woman raised the weapon until it was on a level with Baldwin's head, the muzzle not being two inches from the back of the skull. She tried to pull the trigger, but could not with one hand, so she grasped the weapon with both, and again placed it almost against the millionaire's head. He was utterly unconscious of danger, and was listening to the testimony of the witness in the chair.

So engrossed was everybody in the courtroom with the proceedings that no notice was taken of her until the flash and report of the pistol startled everybody present.

Every gaze turned in the direction from which the shot was fired. There stood the woman with the pistol pointed at Baldwin. She was making desperate efforts to discharge the weapon again, but it resisted her attempts.

Mr. Unruh, Baldwin's business manager, was the first to take in the situation. He jumped at the woman, hit her a violent blow on the wrist, and wrested the pistol from her grasp.

Then a most exciting scene ensued.

Lillian Ashley, pale as the flower whose name she bears, sat in the witness chair and trembled, speechless and motionless from the excitement of the occasion.

Attorney Crittenden rushed to the assistance of the sister of his client, putting his hand in his pistol pocket as he moved.

He reached Unruh just as the latter brought the pistol down after having torn it from the woman. Whether purposely or not, he covered Crittenden with it.

The attorney was not at all slow in showing his gun, and for a few seconds it looked as if further shooting would follow.

Attorneys Lloyd and Highton and the court officials jumped between the excited gun-holders, and separated them.

Clerk McElroy took the pistols, and the danger was over.

In the meantime the would-be murderess had become alarmed. She broke from the clutch of Mr. Unruh, and darted toward the other side of the court room, followed by Baldwin, who feared she had another pistol in her bag. He caught his assailant and held her until the bailiff took her in charge, and escorted her to the city prison, where she was booked on a charge of assault to murder.

George West's Hand Injured.

From The Schenectady Union.

The Hon. George West of Ballston, on his way from New-York Thursday, sustained an injury to the two middle fingers of his left hand which may result in their partial amputation. When the train was at East Albany the porter of the Wagner car took out the small window screen and shoved the window up to admit more air. Mr. West had his hand on the window sill when the window frame slid down with a crash, catching the two middle fingers of the left hand at the first joint and crushing them. They were dressed by a Troy surgeon. Mr. West suffers considerable pain, and it is not known yet whether amputation will be necessary or not.

SILVER MEN'S PLATFORM

DEMAND FOR FREE COINAGE LEADS ITS DECLARATIONS.

Gold Monometallism Denounced as Un-American and Anti-American—Unlimited Coinage of Both Metals—Tariff Agitation Should Await Solution of the Money Question—Tariff Only for Revenue—Opposition to Bonds in Time of Peace.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Committee on Resolutions of the National Democratic Convention has adopted the following platform, which will be presented to the convention to-morrow:

We, the Democrats of the United States National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic Party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic Party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Plank.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Interest-Bearing Bonds.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Against National Banks.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the National banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts public and private.

Tariff Resolution.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that Court for nearly 100 years, that Court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the Court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers

Trusts and Pools.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Declare for Economy.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Interference in Local Affairs.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to Government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, Judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic Party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Sympathy for Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Civil Service Laws.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Third Term Resolution.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

Improvement of Waterways.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause, and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people, and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

It is stated that the minority report on the platform relates exclusively to the financial plank, and that its text is quite short. It declares for the existing standard and indorses the calling together of an international monetary conference.

THE FIGHT ON RESOLUTIONS.

A Stormy Session of the Committee Lasting Five Hours.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Sub-Committee on Resolutions was slow in getting together this morning. In the meantime the minority of the sub-committee had prepared its views. The majority made some revision of the draft prepared last night, and shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the sub-committee retired to an adjoining room for further conference.

When they had vacated the room the members of the full committee, who were present, having nothing else to do, gave an audience to the representatives of the Woman's Suffrage Association, who pleaded for an expression in the platform favorable to their cause.

The advocates of the resolution favoring restoration of the differential tonnage dues in favor of American vessels, which was adopted by the Republican Convention, were heard, but feel that they are doomed to disappointment here.

W. P. St. John of New-York secured an audience to present the demands of the "Young Democracy of New-York" and the American Silver Organization, as follows:

Waiving all dissension as to a protective tariff, or tariff for revenue only—committing these, with other reforms, to the conservative wisdom of Congress and the Executive, under the optional initiative of the people—we unite in the following demands:

First—(a) That the mints of the United States shall be reopened to equally unrestricted coinage of gold and silver into unlimited legal-tender money of the United States; the gold to issue in the present standard gold coins, and the silver to issue in the present standard silver dollars. (b) Depositors of the gold or silver at the mint to receive, if they prefer, in lieu of coin at the coining value, coin certificates which shall be redeemed on demand in gold or silver coin at the option and according to the convenience of the United States. (c) And as a safeguard against panic and money stringency, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be empowered to issue such coin certificates additionally against deposits of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the interest accruing on the bonds to inure to the United States pending their re-exchange for the coin certificates, which coin certificates, when returned, shall be canceled; provided, that such additional issues of gold certificates shall not reduce the percentage of coin and bullion reserved for coin certificates and silver certificates below 60 per cent. of the aggregate sum of coin certificates and silver certificates outstanding; the now outstanding silver certificates, gold certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 to be retired as they come into the Treasury.

Second—We demand provision for direct legislation by means of the initiative and optional referendum.

Having been at the head of a New-York National bank for years and a Republican, Mr. St. John's pronounced pro-silver views were received with great gratification by the silver men on the committee.

W. W. Gatewood, a delegate from the Twelfth District of Texas, which, in 1894, elected Judge Noonan, a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress, but who carried it later himself, after a six weeks' campaign for silver, was present to urge the adoption of the following plank on the tariff:

Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, economically administered, and so adjusted as not to discriminate against the industries of any section, especially the raw materials of the South and West, including their wool, hides, sheep, cattle, and other live stock interests.

He had a hearing after the sub-committee had made its report, as had also Mr. Smith, in behalf of the differential tonnage-due plank.

Mr. Gatewood told the committee, with much vigor, that if the Democratic Party declared for free raw material, many of its members in Texas would have to go out. Ten thousand, he said, had already gone out in his district.

Representative Maguire of California took Senator White's place on the committee this morning, and Mr. Bryan, the free-silver leader of the Nebraska delegation, superseded Mr. Carter, the gold man thrown out by the Committee on Credentials.

The sub-committee reported the platform to the full committee at 11 o'clock, and the financial plank and that relating to bond issues received decided approval.

Mr. Thurman of Ohio offered as an amendment to the money plank the St. John proposition that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue coin certificates in case of panic or money stringency. Supporting the amendment, he said it was necessary, or at least desirable, in his opinion, to satisfy fearful people that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the independent action of the United States would not bring disaster to the country. And he believed that the St. John proposition was the best that had ever been devised for that purpose. Like Gen. Francis A. Walker, Thurman said he believed anything that did the work of money was money, and these certificates certainly did that. If the money power attempted to bring on a panic, he said, this people of 70,000,000 would be found to be behind the Government and not behind the banks.

The amendment was defeated by a small majority on the ground, not of opposition to the proposition per se, but that it was a detail of legislation which would better be left to the discretion of the Democratic Congress.

Senator Hill stated that he was ready to submit the views of the minority if the committee desired to hear them. He stated that he had no desire to put them before the committee merely for the purpose of having them read, but to refute the charge that he had concealed them. The minority expected to submit its views for the consideration of the convention in any event.

A desultory but somewhat excited discussion followed, a willingness being expressed on the part of the majority to hear the minority views, if Senator Hill desired to present them. He, however, decided that it was not desirable, involving, as it would, some additional time and a double statement of them to the committee and to the convention.

Judge Maguire of California said he would prefer to substitute the interconvertible bond for National bank currency, rather than to abolish the latter, with nothing provided to take its place.

The tariff section was amended by making it read that such duties should be made to bear equally throughout the country, and not discriminate as to classes or sections.

Several propositions to insert statements that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the income-tax decision, sustained Constitutional objections which had been overridden by previous decisions for a hundred years, were voted down without discussion.

For the declaration of the sub-committee in favor of the admission of New-Mexico and Arizona was substituted the extensive one offered by the member from New-Mexico, which included the District of Columbia as one of the corporations that should be made a State, and included, further, a demand for local appointees to official places. This was agreed to—18 to 16—over the objection of the member from South Carolina, who wanted the sub-committee's work to go through without amendment.

A resolution demanding the admission of a delegate from Alaska into Congress was agreed to—17 to 14.

The remaining portions of the platform were disposed of without much discussion and with little or no change of form or substance, the members being anxious to conclude their deliberations, which had extended over a period of nearly five hours. Most of the talking was done by the silver men, who were not agreed among themselves upon many of the propositions submitted. The text, as agreed upon last night by the majority of the sub-committee had been altered in the case of nearly every resolution, after the reassembling this morning, and the full committee made substantial changes in the draft submitted to them.

The proposition to declare in favor of restoration of differential tonnage dues in favor of American vessels was submitted to the committee and lost. The consideration of the platform by sections was concluded at 2 o'clock, and a motion was made by Mr. Reagan of Texas that the Chairman of the committee be instructed to report the document as agreed upon to the convention, with a recommendation that it be adopted. The response to Chairman Jones's presentation of the question to the committee was decided in the negative, but he put it again, and it was carried by a viva voce vote.

Senator Hill asked and received consent to move the addition of a paragraph commending the intelligence, integrity, and faithfulnesss of the Administration of President Cleveland, but half a dozen members moved to lay it on the table, the platform having been finished. The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas, 29; nays, 17. The following voted in the negative: Hill of New-York, Holman of Maine, Russell of Massachusetts, Harrison of Connecticut, Drew of New-Hampshire, Gray of Delaware, Poe of Maryland, Vilas of Wisconsin, Wright of Pennsylvania, Bigger of Rhode Island, Rogers of Alaska, Farrell of Vermont, O'Brien of Minnesota, Steele of South Dakota, McDermott of New-Jersey, Weadock of Michigan, and Harwood of Nebraska, (the latter cast this vote and then gave way to Bryan of the silver delegation.)

A motion was made formally to adopt the platform, and the roll of States was called, resulting—yeas, 33; nays, 15. The negative vote was the same as that recorded above save that Mr. Harwood was not on the committee and Mr. Weadock had left the room before the roll was called.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

TILLMAN HAS A RESOLUTION.

He Will Ask the Convention to Censure the President.

CHICAGO, July 8.—When the minority report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be made to the convention to-morrow indorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland Administration, Senator Tillman of South Carolina proposes to offer an amendment and address the convention upon it for fifty minutes. Senator Tillman's amendment is in these words:

We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and ironical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress, and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their Constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the Republic.

We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic National platform by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure.

The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations, payable in silver or gold, at the option of the Government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment.

Tillman says his speech in support of this resolution will be as strong as he can make it.

FREE SILVER, PANIC AND RUIN.

William C. Cornwell's Analysis of the Populist-Anarchist Craze.

CHICAGO, July 8.—William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, Buffalo, and ex-President of the New-York State Bankers' Association, who is stopping at the Auditorium, said to-night:

"I am here as a member of the Sound Money Committee of the Reform Club of New-York City. The committee is non-partisan, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. We have come on to protest in the name of the business men of the United States against the reckless insanity of free silver.

"We have come to say that the business men, North, South, East, and West, have not been carried away by this craze, but are solid for sound money. The business men have made up their minds to fight for sound money, and when they make up their minds and take off their coats and go to work there is no withstanding them. I predict that that is what they are going to do. It is a matter of the life or death of business enterprise. It is a question of whether what little they have after five years of hard times shall be saved or wiped out of existence by the monstrous fallacy of free coinage, repudiation, and dishonesty.

"The business men of the United States will refuse to see this continent fall into the hands of Populism and commercial anarchy—and that is what free coinage means. It is practical repudiation. It opens the door wide to fiat money. The gold dollar has back of it 100 cents. The free-coinage dollar would have back of it only 50 cents, and the Populistic paper dollar, which would be demanded next, would have nothing back of it.

"Three-quarters of the men who are for 16 to 1 honestly believe that they are working for success and prosperity, but they are deluded. The success of free coinage means, to begin with, the worst panic we have ever had, followed by black ruin, and ten years of hard times."

A LETTER MR. HILL WROTE.

Out-and-Out Free-Coinage Man Three Years Ago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The following letter, alleged to have been written by United States Senator Hill to The Atlanta Constitution July 13, 1893, on the issue for the campaign of 1896, was circulated quietly to-day in the convention:

As to the repeal of the Sherman law I have always been opposed to it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partly expressed in my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen.

Personally, I should prefer not to repeal the law until an acceptable substitute was provided, in order to render more probable the adoption of such substitute and not because I approve at all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view the wisest course is unconditional repeal. The country expects it, and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once, and let us differ as to other financial matters afterward.

I am in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front—we should not strive for temporary success or compromise. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement, if it be possible to procure one—and for which every exertion should be made—and if not possible, then for independent bimetallism.

This is the one great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated.

The unexpected action of Indiana and the general sentiment of the moneyed classes conspire against us at this time.

I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than an unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic National platform.

Let us prepare not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometallists will be but temporary.

It was proposed that this letter be read to the convention, but the suggestion was not carried into effect.

What Turner Looked Like.

From Scribner's Magazine.

The portraits of Turner in after-life cannot be said to be satisfactory or convincing. Turner's was doubtless a baffling face, full of character, which was difficult to seize without caricature, showing little of the fine spirit and poetical feeling which were displayed in his works, and becoming coarser and redder as he advanced in life—a face that rejected all attempts at idealization, at lest in the hands of those who tried. None of the written descriptions of him are very attractive. "A red, Jewish face, with staring bluish-gray eyes, the smallest and dirtiest hands on record. His complexion was very coarse and weather beaten; his cuticle that of a stage coachman or an old man-of-war's boatswain"; this, according to Thornbury, was the impression he made on "less enthusiastic friends."

"Turner had fine, intelligent eyes, dark-blue or mazarine," said Mr. Trimmer, his old friend; "but, as it is said of Swift's, they were heavy rather than animated." Leslie writes: "There was, in fact, nothing elegant in his appearance, full of elegance as he was in art. He might have been taken for the Captain of a river steamer at first sight, but a second would find far more in his face than belongs to any ordinary mind." Unfortunately no artist has recorded that "second" sight. Mr. Watts, if he had tried, might have done so; but who else?

The World's Best Natural Aperient

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

ALL ABOUT THE PARKS

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR THE CITY AND ITS PEOPLE.

Great Activity by the Park Commissioners—Many Improvements in the System Above the Harlem—Cavalry Sheds on Van Cortlandt Parade Ground—Lease of the Manor House to Colonial Dames—The Riverside.

At no time during the existence of the Department of Public Parks have the Commissioners of that department had more business on their hands, present and prospective, than just now. In addition to considerably more than the usual amount of work on the smaller and the new parks, in the lower part of the city, there is unusual activity in the localities of the upper districts, including Riverside Park and the half-dozen or more pleasure grounds in the annexed territory beyond the Harlem River. It seems, in fact, as if the present season was the culminating one in the affairs of the park lands of the annexed wards of the city. Those of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards have lain dormant of late—or at least they have been gently stirred only, from time to time, according to the forthcoming appropriation and as appeared essential or necessary to the Commissioners. Now the awakening has come, and in connection with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the still newer Twenty-fifth Ward park affairs are about to undergo treatment.

A few days ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted $15,000 each to St. Mary's and Cedar Parks, over the Harlem, for their immediate improvement; and already the work of plantation for new lawns, shrubbery, and trees, cutting and asphalting new walks, placing and repainting settees, and other work has begun in both places. The Parkway connecting Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, which was formerly the old Bronx and Pelham Avenue, is under treatment, and in a short time there will be, for the benefit of the public, a fine, smooth driveway between the two parks, two and one-half miles in length and thirty feet in width. On each side will be the walkways, of course, lined with trees, under the grateful shade of which the pedestrian may walk at his ease, unapprehensive of being run down by bicycle or wagon. City Island Road, leading from Bartow Station through Pelham Bay Park to City Island Bridge, is also to be improved its entire length of over one mile and its width of thirty feet being resurfaced as to its driveway. A branch, fifty feet wide, of the Eastern Boulevard, which runs from the southerly line of Pelham Bay Park to the bridge, about one mile, will likewise be improved on its way to Bay Chester Station. All the sidewalks of these parkways and parks are to be of asphalt, the same as those of the older parks of the city.

At Van Cortlandt Park many things are moving. Mosholu Parkway, which, some day, when the money market is easy—after the settlement of the gold and silver question—is to be 600 feet wide for one mile and a half, is being touched up, and will soon be a most attractive driveway. Even its present dimensions are not illiberal. It connects, as most people know, Bronx Park with Van Cortlandt, making the chain a complete one for a drive, or journey of any kind, from the Harlem River to Long Island Sound, through the avenues belonging to the park system of the city. For this particular parkway little more can be done at present than to keep the existing condition in good order. No new construction can yet be attempted. Mosholu Avenue, running through Van Cortlandt Park, between Broadway and Grand Avenue, has just been completed, and will prove a very convenient and comfortable roadway.

An inclosure of some seventy-five acres in the northern section of Van Cortlandt Park is about to be made under the direction of the Park Commissioners for the purpose of receiving the herd of buffaloes which is to be brought here from the estate of the late Austin Corbin, in New-Hampshire. Mr. Corbin's death brought this event about, and as the herd is the only one of its kind this side of the Rocky Mountains, it will doubtless prove a noteworthy novelty and an unfailing source of interest, not to say curiosity, to the Eastern tenderfoot. The sight may even inspire the dime novel reading youth of Harlem and vicinity to creep up stealthily on all fours with knife in mouth and trusty gun in belt, in the early gray of the morning, for the purpose of bagging the big game of the prairie. At all events, the Park Police will do well to keep an eye open for these would-be marauders of the plains. The inclosure will be constructed at once, though the buffaloes will not be brought down from New-Hampshire till the Fall. Meanwhile all the surplus deer and elk of Central Park will be sent there for Summer grazing; and if no disagreement arises between them and the buffaloes, in the Fall they will find a permanent home there.

Another establishment to be located permanently at Van Cortlandt this season is a large stable, or rather an extensive shelter house, for the horses of the National Guard. During the late field days of the cavalry and artillery of the First Brigade, Squadron A and the First and Second Light Batteries, while the men were able to protect themselves to some extent by huddling together in a building, no shelter from sudden storms could be obtained for their horses. The rain descended remorselessly upon the just and unjust among those animals and took whatever fight there was in them completely out. It was quite plain, therefore, that if Van Cortlandt was to be of value to the cavalry and mounted artillery of the Naional Guard as a training ground, some protection against the elements must be made for the cattle. Proper representations were made to the Park Commission and with favorable result. The structure is to be built, too, with the view of sheltering picnic parties and others visiting the park that may be caught in sudden showers. It will also afford a grateful shade from an overwarm sun of a July or August day. It is to be located at the southeastern corner of the parade ground, and the work of construction is to be commenced without delay.

Still another institution of note, destined probably for a permanent establishment, is the conversion of the old Van Cortlandt manor house into a relic of the war of the Revolution. The Colonial Dames Society of New-York has obtained a lease of the house and grounds for twenty-five years, and it is its purpose to reproduce in furniture and the laying out of a flower garden the scenes of Colonial days preceding the war of the Revolution. The interior of the house will doubtless be devoted to a sort of relic museum. It will very likely become a famous place for high afternoon teas, with orchestral accompaniment; and possibly the minuet may be danced there with due solemnity in brocade silks, powdered hair, kneebreeches, and silver buckles. For the first time in the history of the public parks beyond the Harlem, Saturday afternoon concerts will be given this year in six of the parks as follows: Cedar, St. Mary's, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Clermont, and Pelham Bay. A band of twenty-four pieces will play in each of these parks from 4 to 6 P. M. for the eight consecutive Saturdays next to come.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks was born in New-York City in 1831, a descendant of the Lenox family, to which the metropolis is indebted for the Lenox Library. His babyhood was passed in the city of his birth, where he learned the rudiments of education at private schools and from private teachers. At the age of 17 he entered Princeton College and was graduated with honors. Although not pedantic, Gen. Banks was one of the best informed men in his adopted city. After leaving college, Gen. Banks devoted himself to general study, spending some time in Europe. In early manhood he married Miss Mary Turner, a niece of the late Erastus Corning, and shortly afterward moved to Albany, N. Y., which became his home city until the close of his career. At the time of Gen. Banks's marriage, Mr. Corning was President of the New-York Central Railroad, and Mr. Banks was chosen secretary. Subsequently he inherited a large fortune, and did not devote himself to active business, but was satisfied to remain a private citizen. He held but three municipal positions during his life, and he served on the staff of Gov. John T. Hoffman as Quartermaster General.

Gen. Banks always took an active interest in public improvements, and was particularly active in the movement for the preservation of the Adirondacks.

THE WHITE TOWEL OF APPOMATTOX

Gen. E. W. Whitaker Describes the Incidents of Lee's Surrender.

From The Washington National Tribune.

At the celebration of the anniversary of Lee's surrender by the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, D. C., April 9, 1896, which was attended by many members of Congress, high officers of the army, and other distinguished men, the gallant Gen. E. W. Whitaker, who was Gen. Custer's Chief of Staff, read a very important paper on the reception of the flag of truce, which was an exceedingly valuable contribution to history.

"On the 8th of April," he said, "our command, Gen. Custer's Third Cavalry Division, had captured the railway supply trains, and in a night battle captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, and planted a line of battle facing east toward the rebel line, cutting off its retreat toward Lynchburg.

"On the morning of the 9th of April, 1865, our division was the first in saddle, having been relieved by cavalry and infantry brought up during the night. I was directed to find the right flank of our infantry, and the best route to take with the column, to engage in the battle which had commenced. I succeeded in finding a crossing of a ravine east of the station, and gained the crest of the hill on the extreme right of our infantry line—a brigade of colored troops then under fire of the rebel infantry on the plain toward the Court House. As fast as our command could be got across the ravine it was formed on this crest, a large open field, in column by squadrons, with colors flying and sabres drawn, ready for the command to charge.

"Our division was composed of three brigades of cavalry and a battery of light artillery to each brigade. Understanding that we were to be supported by the entire cavalry under Gen. Merritt we pressed down upon the enemy and received the fire from battery after battery of artillery without stopping to return it. Gen. Custer, riding at the head of his column, was looking for a favorable opening for a charge. Our movement along the flank of the rebel army was slow at first, but the fire of the rebel batteries had nettled our horses into a half trot, when suddenly an officer come out of the rebel line waving a large towel in his hand. He said he was Capt. Sims of Longstreet's staff, and came by direction of Gen. Lee, who asked a suspension of hostilities.

"In an instant Gen. Custer said to me: 'Whitaker, take this truce, go with this officer to Gen. Lee, with my compliments, say I cannot stop this charge, as I am not sole in command on this field, unless he announces an unconditional surrender.' I took the towel and asked Sims to show me the shortest cut to where he had left Lee. He had reached our head of column on the left flank, but in returning we went straight ahead in the direction our column was moving. I remember vigorously swinging the old towel, and the great relief I felt on entering the rebel line without being fired at.

"At the point we entered, only a short distance from where we had left Gen. Custer, a battery of rebel artillery was posted, and as we passed the guns I saw the pyramids of shells piled on the ground in the rear of each gun, and every gunner in position to give us a warm reception at the command, 'Fire.' On reaching the road columns of rebel infantry were moving in perfect order, and I recall hearing a soldier shout, 'What is that Yankee doing here with his arms on?' I had folded the towel out of sight as soon as I reached the rebel line. When we reached the place where Sims had left Gen. Lee we found only Gens. Gordon and Longstreet, who explained that Lee had galloped off to the rear to find Gen. Grant immediately after Sims had started out with the truce to get a suspension of hostilities, and had left them in command. I stated to them the message from Custer to Lee, and that I must have immediate reply. They said there was no doubt of surrender, as we had cut off their line of retreat the night before, and that they were personally satisfied of the hopelessness of further resistance. I expressed rgret that so many good men had been killed the night before and that morning, when they said that Gen. Lee would not believe that the infantry were across the Lynchburg pike, until the repulse of Gordon's charge, which had been made that morning by his order.

"While we were talking firing was heard to the east of where I had left Gen. Custer, and at my suggestion an officer was sent to the South Carolina Colonel with orders to stop firing. I noticed that the guns that were moving past us as we talked had smoke coming from their mouths, indicating that they were the same that had been used so vigorously on our column a short time before. I protested against the moving of these guns, and was assured that the object was to water the horses, which was being done in a small creek near by. I saw this with my own eyes, but noticing that the guns were gaining an elevated position on the opposite side I wanted more evidence of good faith before I took an announcement of surrender back to Gen. Custer.

"At this moment, Gen. Ord's infantry line of battle was seen closing in on us from the west, and I was begged to announce a surrender of the army to that line. I hesitated for a moment, and then said: 'I will make the announcement if the rebel officer will go with me.' Until a few years ago, I had supposed it was Sims who went with me, but he wrote me from his home in South Carolina that Capt. Brown of Gordon's staff went with me. There was no time to lose. I pulled out the old white towel and rode out to the Union infantry line, and said to Gen. J. L. Chamberlain of Maine that Lee's army had surrendered unconditionally. The line halted at once, and a shout went up along the line from right to left that words fail to describe. I left the rebel Capt. Brown with Chamberlain, and then galloped back across the field to Gen. Custer, to make the same announcement of Lee's surrender. It was in this way that the infantry historians claimed that surrender was first made to them.

"Some of the writers have stated that a single rebel officer took the announcement, a natural error when it is remembered that I instantly galloped back across the field to report what I had done to Gen. Custer. He had become very impatient over my delay in returning, and took a pocket handkerchief as a truce and tried to find me. All this occurred before 9 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Lee some time later reached the Union infantry under Meade, several miles in his rear, and asked there (I suppose, or am informed,) a suspension of hostilities to enable him to find Gen. Grant and get terms the best he could. He did not find Grant in four hours; he (Grant) had followed in Gen. Sheridan's circuitous route to the south of the Court House, which he did not reach until about 1 P. M.

"It was about this time that the two Generals met at McLean's house, and the generous terms proposed by Gen. Grant were signed on a table which Gen. Sheridan bought and presented to Mrs. Gen. Custer, with a letter stating that the country was indebted to her gallant husband more than to any other person for the glorious event of that day. I cut a small piece from the truce of surrender, and then gave it to Gen. Custer. His widow informs me that she has provided in her will that at her death one-half of the towel is to go to West Point and the other half to me. It was through the efforts of Gen. Sims to get possession of this relic that led to a correspondence between us just after Gen. Custer's death, which I have, fortunately, preserved. I say fortunately, because I find that in Gen. Gordon's lecture, and in Gen. Longstreet's book, they both omit all reference to the interview with me, and the real unconditional surrender of Lee's entire army by the officers then in command of it at 9 o'clock in the morning, in response to a demand made through me by Gen. Custer.

"In conclusion, let me say that of all the battlefields of the war of the rebellion photographed on my brain Appomattox was the most magnificent. The sloping, open fields, glittering for miles with moving armies, in the sunlight of that glorious Sunday morning seemed designated by nature for the last scene in a great play of war. And it is my belief that the men who met on that field of battle were the flower of two of the finest armies that were ever marshaled on the earth."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

From Chambers's Journal.

The real head of the Treasury or the department which controls the collection and expenditure of the national revenue, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The salary attached to the office is £5,000 a year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is always a member of the House of Commons, in which House all proceedings that relate to the public income and expenditure must originate, and is always in the Cabinet.

The New-York Times.

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a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

SPAIN'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK

VICTORY IN CUBA WILL BE AS DISASTROUS AS DEFEAT.

The Extraordinary Skill Shown by Maximo Gomez Contrasted with Gen. Weyler's Inexplicable Failure to Take Decided Action—An English Observer Says the Talk About "Reforms" Simply Shows the Extent of Spanish Ignorance.

Writing under date of May 23, the representative of The London Times now in Cuba says that "every error made last year in the Spanish method of conducting the campaign in Cuba is now being repeated in an aggravated form. The end of May signals the close of the dry season, and for several months afterward active military operations will be almost impracticable. A few unimportant skirmishes during the past month mark the total achievements of the Spaniards since my arrival in Cuba. There is not one word to be said in defense of the Spanish generalship. With an army of 175,000 men, unlimited supplies of all kinds, perfect weather, little or no sickness among the troops, indeed with everything in his favor, Gen. Weyler has been content to act purely on the defensive and see anarchy and destruction sweep over the whole country.

"Nor can the excuse be now urged that the rebels are never sufficiently concentrated to allow of any serious engagement taking place. The answer for any such plea of justification is to stand in the midst of the Spanish intrenchments and look toward the mountain ranges in the northern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

"Within eighteen miles of the centre of the Spanish line the rebel General, Antonio Maceo, and his army have been encamped since March last. There the rebels lie almost within sight of 60,000 Spanish troops. No pretense is made that the position of Maceo is unknown or in any doubt; indeed, a Spanish General pointed out to me the location of the rebel camp.

"The oft-repeated statement that Maceo cannot cross the Spanish lines has now become wearisome, stale, and unprofitable; no doubt when his own time arrives the insurgent leader will make an attempt to break through the intrenchments, and in the meantime he is content to stay where he is and hold on the defensive more than a third of the Spanish forces.

"Weyler has sacrificed all his resources to the one idea of defending the small section of the country in the neighborhood of Havana, and even this is by no means efficiently done, as is proved by the presence of groups of insurgents, some of these 500 to 1,000 strong, constantly appearing within a few miles of here and between this city and the Spanish intrenchments.

"Only yesterday one of these groups tore up a section of rails on the Western Railway, cutting the communication between Havana and Artemisa, the headquarters of the Spanish defensive line. From the windows of my hotel I frequently see the sky lurid with the reflection of burning villages and sugar-cane plantations. When the work of destruction is complete a column of troops is sent to the spot only to find that the rebels have moved on elsewhere.

"Is it for the pursuance of this anaemic and disastrous policy of military inaction that Spain is called upon to sacrifice her lifeblood? Ignorance of the true condition of affairs in Cuba can alone explain the apparent apathy with which the Spaniards at home regard the methods employed in the conduct of this campaign. Spain must awake if she would save herself from ruin and her soldiers from a disgraceful and ignominious defeat in this unhappy struggle. The Spanish people must be up and doing without loss of time or they will find at no very distant date that they have lost Cuba.

"We are told by cable from Madrid that 40,000 more troops are to come here in August. It is not more men, but more competent generalship that Spain needs in Cuba. The Spanish Army outnumbers that of the rebels in the proportion of four to one; an additional 40,000, or ten times that number, will not help Spain if the present method of conducting the military operations is adhered to.

"Maximo Gomez, with a large body of rebels, is again moving westward. The advanced guard of this force crossed the frontier of the Province of Matanzas two days ago, while a cloud of skirmishers have already penetrated some twenty miles nearer to Havana. This advanced guard of the rebels is commanded by a prominent Cuban, by name Carillo; the right flank by Collazo, the left by Manuel Rodriguez, the main body by Maximo Gomez, and the rear guard by Zayas. The men have been served out 100 rounds apiece—a much greater supply of cartridges than is usually given, from five to ten being as a rule the maximum number allowed.

"The insurgent leader is very reserved as to his object in again marching westward, but the generally accepted interpretation of the movement is that he means to assist Maceo in breaking through the Spanish lines. From the present position of the rebels to this city is a distance of some 200 miles, and it is unlikely they can put in an appearance in this neighborhood for fully a month to come. No special efforts are being made by the Spanish Commander in Chief to check this advance of the enemy, and, if we can judge by past events, Maximo Gomez will be in the outskirts of Havana before any effectual attempt is made to cope with the situation.

"One cannot withhold admiration for the extraordinary knowledge of guerrilla tactics and warfare displayed by Maximo Gomez during the past fifteen months. With a badly armed rabble, lacking in supplies of ammunition and war material of every kind, he has marched through districts held by a hundred thousand Spanish troops; he has defied the Spanish Generals on all sides, and everywhere shown himself their absolute superior in the strategy adapted to the topography of the country and the conditions prevalent in Cuba. The Spaniards fall into the error of underrating their foe; Maximo Gomez has never yet made such a fatal mistake. Not once have the Spanish forces inflicted a decisive check on the rebels, and the widespread knowledge of this fact makes the movement more poular in the country and more difficult for Spain to suppress as every day slips away.

"The economic condition grows daily worse and more acute. In the Province of Pinar del Rio the inhabitants have left the country and crowded into the few towns held by Spanish garrisons, or have joined the rebels under Maceo. Poverty and misery are everywhere apparent throughout the length and beadth of Cuba. Havana has not yet felt the full force of the storm, but there are signs on every side to show that the acute stage is rapidly approaching for this once rich and prosperous city. How long will this last? is the cry on everybody's lips. Families who were in comfortable and even wealthy circumstances a year ago now wonder where they can obtain the wherewithal to buy the necessaries of life. The number of homeless and hungry is increasing every day. It is truly a period of lamentation and sorrow for all; and, as yet, there is no vestige of a break in the clouds; rather, indeed, the next few months foreshadow naught but famine and pestilence throughout the whole country.

"Even if Spain ultimately wins, many years must elapse before the reconstruction and development of the now ruined Cuban industries can place them in a sufficiently flourishing state to admit of a revenue being raised that will cover the cost of the public debt, war and marine, and civil administration; meanwhile, the constantly recurring deficits will have to be paid by the Spanish Treasury. Think for a moment what this means; then consider if the game is worth the candle. Remember the ruined state of the country.

"Next year there will be no tobacco from the Vuelta Abaja and little elsewhere, for the cultivators have completely abandoned their farms. The damage done to the sugar industry by the rebellion is so great that it will hardly pay plantation owners to reconstruct their estates in face of the extremely low prices now ruling for their product. I have before me a list of the names and locations of fifty-six estates, on which in normal years the average aggregate output of sugar exceeds 150,000 tons. These plantations, with the machinery and buildings, have been wrecked by the rebels, and may be looked upon as permanently lost. Many more have been destroyed of which I can get no details; others will follow in the next few months.

"With regard to such immediate reforms being granted to Cuba as would cause the rebels to lay down their arms, I feel less sanguine on this subject now than I did on my first arrival. I have recently had many long conversations with Spaniards, discussing the nature and character of such reforms as might bring peace to this island. But Spaniards cannot dissociate Cuba from Spain, and they think that laws which may be admirably adapted for a Spanish province must be equally suitable for Cuba. That mistaken impression must be completely eradicated before any good can be done.

"Then, again, Spanish people living in Spain do not realize that Spaniards and Cubans are two distinct races, differing in their modes and customs and manner of thinking. This marked difference is one reason for the hatred of Spanish rule expressed by the Cubans. Officials from Spain find themselves completely isolated on their arrival in Cuba. Whatever may have been the custom in former years, there is to-day no social intercourse between the Spanish officials and the Cubans. Hence it happens that the knowledge in Madrid of the state of feeling among the Cubans is of the most limited and misleading description."

WARNED AGAINST LI HUNG CHANG.

His Personal Qualities May Lead to Dangerous Mistakes About His Motives.

A Pekin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes:

The most astute Chinaman that Europeans probably ever met started a short time since on his visit to those barbarians whom he has so often and so successfully tricked. I met him steaming past the Taku forts to the firing of guns, both banks of the River Peiho being lined with soldiers carrying streaming banners—those very "braves" who, during the late war, carried out so many masterly retreats.

He went reluctantly, well knowing that it meant nothing but a temporary exile, and on his return political death; to send a man of his rank to Russia for a coronation ceremony (and this is the ostensible reason for his going) is not an honor, but the outcome of his enemies' machinations.

As long as he was in Pekin they feared his superior diplomacy and influence on the Empress Dowager, which in spite of all his misfortunes was unimpaired. The disgrace which the Chinese attached to him since the war has not broken his spirit; he chatted just as vivaciously with the many foreign visitors who called on him in the temple where he lived when negotiating the new Japanese treaty as he used to do in his viceregal yamen in Tien-Tsin. In one thing only did I find him changed, his memory of details seemed gone, but his love of chaff and badinage was quite as of old.

It is not out of place to say a few words of warning on the occasion of his visit to Europe. There is considerable danger that the public, and especially the press, may fall a victim to the blandishments of the greatest man China has ever sent abroad—that his affability and outspokenness be taken as representative of the Chinese character generally, and most especially of their attitude toward foreigners in China.

It must be remembered that even if all foreigners in China were of one opinion it would not weigh against public opinion at home, if it were a question of taking action on some matter relating to China; and it is very much to be feared that Li Hung Chang, with the glory of his past career and the bullet-mark which he still bears of the murderous attack made upon him in Japan when trying to save his country from utter ruin, will create a sympathetic feeling not only for the dignified old man, but also for China, which might ultimately cause a relaxation in the not too vigorous measures which have hitherto been taken when our interests and lives have been jeopardized.

Li himself deserves—and history will no doubt give him—his proper place as a man who was eminent among his fellow-countrymen, and who served his country well and saved it from many humiliations by timely and mostly unsubstantial concessions to foreign powers, and as a man who was always ready to take the responsibility on his own shoulders. But he will not figure, as Europe and America expect he will, as a Chinaman some hundreds of years ahead of his own people, imbued with love of foreign methods and ashamed of corruption and rascality among his fellow-officials.

We are wont to hear it stated that if the Treasury in Pekin had not, in previous years prevented him from spending money enough on his army and navy, there would not have been such an inglorious war; unfortunately there is sufficient evidence to show that even if he had made a better use of the money he actually did spend on China's defense, it would not have availed. His soldiers in the Province of Chi-li, the only ones over whom he had any control, were mere rabble, officered by men who had not the slightest knowledge of war, with the exception of a few who had been in Europe, but who were kept in subordinate positions. His Commander in Chief, Yeh, was not a bad specimen of a Chinese General, but ignorant beyond belief of modern warfare. There was any amount of Krupp guns and small arms for the few thousand men who were called Li's army, but ammunition, manufactured at the Chinese arsenals, was not forthcoming, or was of the wrong kind. The "army" did extremely well on a parade, and would probably have given a good account of itself against Chinese rebels; and for these two purposes it was really intended, not for war against real soldiers.

It is worth remembering that Li has never attempted to check the corruption, nepotism, and malpractice in the administration of his so-called army, arsenals, and railway. Either from ignorance or want of power he omitted to introduce, together with foreign innovations, that foreign spirit without which even Krupp guns are mere toys. We may confidently expect that Li will try to make Europeans believe that the friendship of China is of considerable value to any power who shall succeed in gaining it. The recent defeat, he may say, has caused the awakening of China, and with the many schemes of reform with which the newspapers are daily filled, he may easily succeed in persuading a credulous public; but the truth is that China is neither better nor worse than before the war.

She has not moved, because she cannot move; the few Chinese who would like to see China strong for the sake of repelling foreign interference have not the necessary momentum to overcome the inertitia of powerful interests vested in corruption. We all believe that the law of evolution holds good in European nations, because any sudden change of great magnitude throws them into unknown regions, but it is different in China. Those who say she must only move gradually forget that that means no movement at all—except they imply, by moving gradually, a yearly increase in orders for guns and ships.

As in Japan, opposition to reform can only be overcome by the sword, and a great and sudden move here means a leap in the dark, while there the civilization and methods of other countries are accepted as guides. Whether it is in Europe's interest to see such a movement at present is questionable, but it is important that Li's mission to Europe and America shall not succeed in obscuring the real and vital issue between China and the outside world, and that China shall not continue to stifle trade by levying excessive duties on goods in transit to or from treaty ports; that she shall open such ports as may be deemed necessary for an extension of trade. Finally, officials must not, directly or indirectly, encourage rioting, and if the Central Government cannot or will not punish such officials, China must not be treated as a member of the comity of nations until she fulfills the most primitive duties toward the subjects of other nations.

Li Hung Chang has been so successful in managing the foreign relations of China because he always knew whether any power was really prepared to back its claim by force. Once he knew this to be the case, he gave what he thought necessary to keep the peace. Let us hope he will not get the impression on his trip that China can do as she likes without incurring any risks.

Special English Traits.

From The Spectator.

The intellectual specialty of the English, as we should contend, is their impatience of abstract ideas, their inability to believe that because an idea is sound they are, therefore, bound, even when it is inconvenient, to push it to its logical result. They insist on self-government, but are quite content to tolerate monarchy and aristocracy. They hold to religious liberty as a dogma, but tax all landlords indifferently to support an Established Church. They believe in the equality of citizens, and tolerate the most astounding differences in the amount of voting power which is assigned to each, so that a Londoner has scarcely a third of the power to influence laws possessed by an Orcadian or man of Kilkenny.

They swear by the franchise as the sheet anchor of liberty, but do not fret if they get liberty, because the franchise is a restricted one. Every man with us is in the national ideal "free to say the thing he will," but when he has said it he comes under very strict laws, indeed, intended to provide that what is said shall not be libelous or blasphemous or improper. Col. Ingersoll, the American apostle of disbelief, would, on this side of the water, have passed half his life in prison.

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. New-Haven—4:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Gypsy Baron—8:00.

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What Is Going On To-day.

—Rapid Transit Commission and the North Side Board of Trade meet to urge rapid-transit facilities, afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lathers's golden wedding reception, 248 Central Park West, evening.

—Racing, Sheepshead Bay, 2 P. M.

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Li Hung Chang Correctly Judged.

From The Spectator.

We do not exactly see why we should pay exceptional honor to Li Hung Chang when he arrives here. He is entitled, of course, to all the respect usually paid to the representative of a first-class power, but the shrewd and smooth old gentleman has no personal claim upon the British for anything beyond courtesy. We do not want anything which he can grant, and if we did, it is doubtful whether a cool ceremoniousness would not impress him a great deal more than the flatteries which have been poured upon him in Berlin, and which are to be poured upon him in Paris.

As to impressing him by royal ceremonial, he has seen a good deal of it, and is much more likely to be impressed by London than by anything else, except, possibly, a fleet of warships. It is extremely doubtful if unusual honor has any effect upon an Oriental beyond confirming his own estimate of himself, which in the case of a Chinese Mandarin is the precise cause of his customary unreasonableness. He will take us, we may be sure, for a set of barbarians, whatever we do, and will grant or refuse our requests without reference to anything but the interests of China and his own place among the counselors of the throne. He probably knows very accurately the comparative power which European nations have of giving trouble in Pekin, and he will act upon that knowledge, and not upon any consideration of gratitude for our smiles.

Expurgated the First Lesson.

From London Truth.

An incident calculated to excite derision in the profane is reported from Rochester. At a recent Sunday morning service in the cathedral Canon Cheyne, in reading the first lesson, omitted certain passages which he apparently considered as not tending to edification. It fell to the Dean to read the second lesson, but before commencing he gravely read out the passages omitted from the first lesson by the Canon. Dean Hole is a bit of a humorist, I believe, and doubtless he remembers the passage in "Don Juan" which records the advantages of furnishing an expurgated work with an appendix.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	70	65	70
6 A. M.	67	64	68
9 A. M.	68	67	71
12 M.	73	69	74
4 P. M.	74	69	74
6 P. M.	71	69	72
9 P. M.	70	65	70
12 P. M.	71	65	70

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square..............71.13
Weather Bureau..........................67.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895...................................71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years...............74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Rain; Southeasterly gales.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE CONVENTION.

The leaders of the convention at Chicago—Democratic now only in name—accomplished one thing yesterday. They unseated enough of the Michigan delegation to give them, as they reckon, a two-thirds majority. While the Committee on Credentials were putting through this trick, the convention listened to various orators—all of one type, all saying much the same things in the same frothy fashion—the hand of even Mr. WILLIAMS of Massachusetts being subdued to that he worked in, and his little speech being as empty as the rest.

The mere fact of a candidate of this convention being named by two-thirds of the delegates will not make his nomination more binding on Democrats who loathe the principles he will represent. That will be made plain when election day comes. Meanwhile it is expected that the platform and candidate will be determined upon to-day.

EXTENT OF THE ROBBERY.

Statistics of receipts from the liquor tax are given out at Albany with much satisfaction, because they have proved to be even larger than was estimated. They are nearly $10,500,000 in the whole State, and the returns are not yet complete, so that the amount which will go into the State Treasury will be in excess of the $3,000,000 estimated when the tax rate was fixed.

Fully one-half of this contribution to the State revenues will be drawn from this city, and one-half of the rest will be taken out of Brooklyn and Buffalo. With the State tax rate fixed at the close of the session of the Legislature and with the valuation of property for taxation in this city just reported—even if the usual arbitrary increase is not made by the Board of Equalization—this city will pay over $5,600,000 of the $11,751,837 to be raised for State purposes by taxation upon property. Of the $3,500,000 or so to be derived from the liquor tax, it will contribute not less than $1,750,000. This will make the city's payment for the support of the State Government, apart from the corporation and inheritance taxes, which are mainly drawn from here, some $7,350,000 out of a total of $14,250,000, or considerably more than half the whole amount.

Extravagance in appropriations was in part concealed by a lowered tax rate, on account of the estimated receipts from the liquor tax, and the city gets some benefit from this lowering of the rate. Its direct tax for State purposes is diminished, but not by more than one-half of its share of the liquor tax. If the latter were retained wholly for local purposes, the amount to be raised by taxation on property for those purposes would be by so much lessened and the local tax rate would not have to be increased so much as it will be. The State rate is lowered at the expense of the city rate. In consequence of the inequality of the liquor tax, which is eight times as high in this city as in country towns, the State tax upon property in rural communities will be materially reduced at the direct expense of the cities.

In short, the larger the receipts at Albany from the liquor tax the greater will be the robbery of the cities, and especially of the City of New-York, for the benefit of rural towns and villages. That the municipal receipts from the tax are more than those from excise fees under the old law is no compensation for taking away one-third of what is actually collected. It is all paid by our own people, and if left in the local Treasury would reduce by so much the burden of municipal taxation. That the Raines law compels the cities to pay the bulk of the cost of the State Government may be gratifying to rural voters whose sense of justice is rudimentary, but the city voter should not forget the unfairness of the burden of taxation which it puts upon him.

REPUBLICAN BABES.

A committee of Republicans who described themselves as "thirty-five practical workers, one from each Assembly district," presented to the Republican State Committee at its meeting on Tuesday a statement which they called a "protest and petition," but which bore the formidable title "McKinley League Memorial." It was in fact an appeal from the anti-Platt Republicans of the city to the Platt State Committee to save them from the cruel machinations of the Platt County Committee, and, with a refinement of scorn rarely equaled, it was simply "referred to the County Committee" by a vote of 28 to 5.

This "memorial" or "protest and petition" reiterated the charges of bogus enrollments and fraudulent primaries whereby the present County Committee, presided over by Mr. LAUTERBACH, obtained and retains its power, and after showing up the outrageous behavior of this County Committee, called upon the State Committee to "take the necessary steps" to redress these grievous wrongs and provide for "honest primaries throughout the city." It is for this redress that the complainants are turned over to the very committee against which their complaint is made.

This scornful treatment is doubtless due to the fact that the appeal to the State Committee is in itself a confession of weakness, and weakness in a political faction does not command respect. These thirty-five signers profess to represent "the great mass of honest Republicans of this county," and yet they admit that this "great mass" has been unable to organize itself and control the party primaries. It was supposed to have been put in possession by the Committee of Thirty, but it permitted the organization to be captured, the primaries to be "run," and the County Committee to be made up by some other power than the "great mass of honest Republicans." The appeal to the State Committee is a confession of incapacity, an admission of failure, a cry of helplessness.

The reason why it was contemptuously treated was because it was not calculated either to inspire fear or command respect. It wound up with the blustering declaration that if redress is denied "it may as well be understood first as last that the great mass of honest Republicans of this county and State will be represented at the coming State Convention and at all future conventions of the party." This is the most grotesque form of a threat to bolt that could well be framed and is calculated to excite derision rather than dread. The Platt committees have heard such threats before and well know that there will be no bolt, however many contesting delegations may be put up to be "turned down." The Miller men and Brookfield men will be lashed into line as usual, and they will never get respectful treatment until they leave off whimpering and show fight.

THE SHERMAN STATUE ONCE MORE.

The reply of the National Sculpture Society to the Sherman Statue Committee of the Army of the Tennessee is printed in another column. It will be seen that it declines to discuss the questions of regularity or of etiquette raised by the Sherman Statue Committee and raises sharply and clearly the main issue involved in the dispute. That issue is whether the money of the United States is henceforth to be spent upon works of art without any better guarantee than has been had in the past that they shall be worthy works of art. Every instructed citizen of the United States knows what wild work has been done in the past by the neglect of Congress to enforce such a guarantee. The works of art upon which the public money has been spent have been commissioned either by log-rolling in Congress itself, which nobody but a member of Congress would maintain to be the best means we have, or a good means, of reaching a desirable conclusion, or else the authority of Congress has been delegated, as in this present case of the statue of Gen. SHERMAN, to a committee of laymen interested in the subject, but not especially instructed in the judgment of works of art.

When it was announced that the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee had invoked the judgment of a body of professional experts upon the models submitted for a monument to Gen. SHERMAN, everybody who knew how painful some of the results of the usual lack of method had been was rejoiced and felt that a step had been taken by which the public monuments of the country might come to embody the best art of the country. The action of the National Sculpture Society showed the spirit in which that body welcomed the augury. It appointed four of the most eminent sculptors of the country on its committee to make the examination and report, and these sculptors promptly and cheerfully laid aside their own work to do this service to the National art. Yet their report, apparently in part accepted as to the first competition, was rejected altogether in the final competition, upon which their judgment was not even invited, but which the laymen decided by their own lights.

Upon this the sculptors protested, and in reply to the answer of the committee of the laymen they invite that committee to co-operate with them in securing a public exhibition in the chief cities of the country of the four models shown in the final competition. Such an exhibition would be of the greatest value as a means of popular instruction in the art of sculpture. There is scarcely a city in which there is an organized art association in which the opportunity of showing these models in competition would not be welcomed and the expense of such an exhibition be easily met. Such an opportunity has not been offered before, except to those persons in the City of Washington who attended the exhibition there before the exhibition was abruptly closed on the announcement of the award. It is extremely likely that out of such a tour of the chief cities as is proposed by the sculptors more than one commission for a statue to Gen. SHERMAN, already approved by the best expert judgment, would issue. In any case, it is hard to see how either the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee or the sculptor selected by them could oppose such a competitive exhibition without admitting a lack of confidence in their conclusions, which in turn would be generally interpreted as an admission that even their own estimate of the comparative merits of the statues did not form the basis of their award.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Every Yale man, and indeed every American college oarsman, will be gratified by the result of the second round for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. We have all made up our minds, and indeed the Yale men and their coach have freely admitted, that Yale was "not good enough" to win the cup with this year's crew, and it has been made plain that there were several weak places in the boat. But Yale was unfortunately shut out of the chance of the lesser compensation of winning a heat by being pitted at the start against the crew which by prestige and by preliminary showing was held to be the strongest of the entries.

This showing was undoubtedly made good by the performance yesterday of the Leander crew against that of New College, Oxford, supposed to be the next strongest. Leander's second victory is admitted to give her a certainty of winning the trophy, barring accidents. No doubt her performance against the Oxford boat was the best of which she was capable. She was pushed throughout the race to her utmost, and she won only after a desperate finish, in which several men of both crews were disabled. And yet the time of Leander against New College was only eight seconds better than the time to which she had been forced by Yale, which was with this last exception the best that has been made over the course during this regatta.

If there be anything in the stroke or style of the English crews that would be of advantage to Yale, Yale may be trusted to acquire it under Mr. COOK's tuition. Her first essay at Henley is certainly encouraging enough to warrant a second attempt. Indeed, it might be well for international racing, as it would clearly be well for international good feeling, if Yale should send a crew to Henley every Summer.

DUTY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The whole responsibility for the dead-lock in the Police Board over promotions has generally been put upon the one Commissioner who was accused of "holding up" certain promotions which the other three Commissioners insisted upon having made. Little attention has been given to the duty of the Chief of Police in the premises, and he has endeavored to maintain a neutral position.

In point of fact, the Chief of Police rather than a dissenting Commissioner is made the decisive factor in promotions by the law. Its peculiar wording is, "but, except by a unanimous vote of all members of the board, no promotion shall be made, except in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reason for such recommendation."

This plainly implies that the regular method for all promotions is upon the written recommendation of the Chief of Police, though they may be made without it by unanimous vote of the members of the board. It is not intended that promotions shall be made primarily by a unanimous vote of the board and that the Chief of Police may come in to decide by his recommendation when that fails, but that they shall be made primarily on his recommendation, and when that fails or is not in accord with the judgment of the board a unanimous vote may decide in its absence or in opposition to it.

This point has been raised in the course of the hearing upon the charges against Commissioner PARKER, and it is pretty plain that the manner of proceeding in the Police Board which led to the dead-lock was not in accordance with the intent of the law. The Chief had no right to occupy a neutral position and should not have been called upon to break a dead-lock. It was his duty to recommend promotions, but his recommendation should come before the action of the board and not after it.

AN ABNORMAL CONDITION.

The tailors of this city are threatening a general strike again. By tailors in this case are meant those who do the work of the great manufacturers of "ready-made clothing," which has become one of the leading industries of this city. The threatened strike is another reminder, such as we have had several times before, of the peculiar condition of this industry in New-York.

It has been built up to its present dimensions because clothing has been manufactured cheaply in this city in competition with the same business elsewhere. It was manufactured cheaply because the labor was cheap. For a long time it was done largely by poor immigrants from Russia, Poland, Hungary, and other foreign lands who were accustomed to low wages and a wretched standard of living and who eagerly competed with each other for this kind of work. Their labor was exploited by middlemen called contractors and was largely done in tenements, which came to be known as "sweatshops." The contractors undertook to get the work done for the manufacturers at a certain cost and then employed the workmen at a rate that would give themselves a profit greater or less according to their own sharpness or rapacity.

This "system" had much to do with the cheap cost of manufacturing clothing in this city, which built up the industry to its present scale. But the workmen learned in time to combine for better wages and better conditions, and an attack was made upon the "sweatshops." Contractors were accused of rapacity and bad faith and manufacturers were charged with greed, while the wretched workmen were kept in a starving condition. The result has been contests and strikes and the establishment of unions, with scales and schedules agreed to by contractors and manufacturers. But nowhere have there been such difficulties in adhering to agreements, such constant charges of bad faith, and such frequent resorts to strikes.

The present condition of the industry illustrates the whole difficulty. It was built up on cheap labor and must maintain itself against competition in other cities. Business has been dull for some time. The manufacturers had to curtail production or reduce prices to keep up their sales. In the former case workmen would be idle, in the latter their wages would have to be cut, in order to allow of a profit, for which alone the volume of business would be maintained. Under stress of trade competition the manufacturers press the contractors for a lower cost of labor and the contractors press the workmen for a lower rate of wages, and the schedules break down. Then discontent begins to breed and spread and preparation is made for another strike to restore wages, which will raise prices and check sales, forcing the alternative of curtailed production.

The condition of the industry is abnormal even in prosperous times. In adverse times the situation is peculiarly difficult to deal with, for cost and volume of production cannot both be maintained. There seems to be need of a readjustment of the whole business on a more natural basis.

In his address on "American Literature," to be delivered before the National Educational Association in Buffalo, (which is printed in full in the current number of Harper's Weekly,) Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS holds to a view that is neither too optimistic and complacent nor too depreciatory of native literary work. The stream of English literature, he says, had only one channel until the end of the last century, while in this century it has had two channels. He is alive to the possibility that the fuller stream may flow through the American channel in the next century, but points out that a smaller proportion of the ability and energy of the people is devoted to letters in this country than in England. Dating the beginning of American literature with that of IRVING and COOPER, he declares that it is now "but little older than the threescore years and ten allotted as the span of a man's natural life," and that "it is scarcely an overstatement to say that there are men alive to-day who are as old as American literature." The growth of a healthy feeling for our literature, he thinks, has been hindered by our provincialism and colonialism. Provincialism, "local pride unduly inflated," tends to render "a modest writer, like LONGFELLOW, ridiculous by comparing him implicitly with the half-dozen word-poets." Colonialism, on the other hand, makes us oversensitive to foreign opinion of our own writers and inclined to give it too great attention. Prof. MATTHEWS despises the feeling "which finds satisfaction in calling IRVING the American GOLDSMITH, COOPER the American SCOTT, BRYANT the American WORDSWORTH, and WHITTIER the American BURNS." Prof. MATTHEWS, we believe, has been called, quite against his will, the American ANDREW LANG. In conclusion, Prof. MATTHEWS urges upon the members of the National Educational Association, and the public at large, the cultivation of a wholesome self-reliance, and a resolve to survey life with their own eyes and not through imported spectacles. As a cure for colonialism and provincialism he recommends the study of Greek and French literature, the greatest of the literatures of the past and the only modern literature as great as the English. "Too much attention to contemporary British literature," he declares, "is dangerous for us, since its chief characteristics are ours by inheritance."

The restoration to Fort Greene, that pleasant green hill surrounded by fields, in the heart of Brooklyn, of its old, historic name, is a matter for public congratulation. It was first called Washington Park when its old winding paths were asphalted and the landscape gardener began to improve upon its natural beauty, which, to say the truth, was not extraordinary. The feeling which, coincident with its change from a playground or big open lot, with a flag pole in the middle, to a recognized park, compelled the alteration of its name, was characteristic of the period. That was the age of pretentiously bad art, imitation mansard roofs in dwelling-house architecture, the preposterous "Grecian bend," the chromolithograph, which was confidently asserted to be as good as a real oil painting; hideous carpets, furniture, and wall paper, and "spring-bottom pants." In the military operations on Long Island in the Revolutionary War, Fort Greene was an important strategic point, and its name, of course, was intended to commemorate the fame of Gen. NATHANAEL GREENE, who was too ill to command his troops, though, in the famous battle fought near it. For many years before the days of asphalt walks and electric lights, it was the scene of strange and hotly contested battles between various bodies of Brooklyn street boys. In these later days the children have all called the place Fort Greene, in spite of its legal name, and Fort Greene it will be now for all time.

PERSONALS.

—"Lord Rosebery," says The Saturday Review, "has a marked personality; he is undoubtedly a man of much character and of considerable culture—of late years, at any rate, he has been a reading man. But his manner is not agreeable; he has none of Mr. Balfour's charm, and what definitively settled his political prospects in the country was his marriage with a wealthy Jewess at a time when his finances were at the lowest ebb. This was sufficient to spoil his chances with the working classes; they have never forgotten the unholy union of Liberalism and Hebrew capital."

—It is rumored that the marriage of Princess Hélène d'Orléans to the Duke of Aosta, which took place less than a year ago, has turned out very unhappily. A short time ago the young and beautiful Duchess determined to sue for a judicial separation upon grounds which cannot be stated. The Duc d'Aumale, however, intervened, and has been successful in preventing an open rupture. The Duchess refuses to be reconciled to her spouse, and, athough they still live together, they occupy separate suites of apartments.

—A miniature of the young Duchess of Marlborough has recently been painted by Miss Kussner. The Duke has ordered two copies of the portrait, the total cost being some £300.

—In England men of title who, for a consideration, allow their names to figure in the Directory of stock companies, are called "guinea pigs."

SUMMER LIFE AT NEWPORT.

A Large Number of Arrivals to Swell the List of Visitors Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have been away from Newport for two years, were among the day's arrivals for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller of New-York, who intended to remain away till September; Miss Jane Morris of Philadelphia, and Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, also came to Newport to-day for the Summer. Gov. Lippitt has the Hoffmann cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were Lispenard Stewart, Louis Q. Jones, and Francis M. Ware, returning from New-York; S. E. Davis, Cyrus Field Judson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ferris of Newport, J. W. Horner of Sheffield, England; Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Sturdy, Mrs. F. S. Warrington and Miss Warrington of Detroit, Mrs. H. P. Allen of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; T. Churchill Hanham, Tracy Fields, Miss Flora Fields, George Fields of London, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Wales, A. C. Dean, Charles A. Cobb, W. A. Cabot, F. E. Hobbs of Boston, L. B. Sears of Brookline, Mass.; W. A. Fleming, Mrs. G. W. Mills, K. D. Phelps of Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. and Mrs. H. Randall Elliot of Richmond, Va.; R. C. Browning of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Waters, Miss Jennie Waters, Miss Mary H. Waters, Miss Sarah McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. Edward T. Jackson of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Christy Bryan, Charles V. Andrews of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cross of Philadelphia, Mrs. Alexander Thorpe of Montreal, Mrs. Samuel Jackson of Washington, John M. Power, and Mrs. J. B. Power of East Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Auchincloss of New-York have arrived to visit Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss, and E. H. Parkhurst of New-Haven to visit Levi Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel left to-night on an Eastern cruise in the Sultana.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a small luncheon to-night on their yacht, the Conqueror, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly.

Mrs. William Gammell also entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave charming dinner parties.

Baron and Baroness Louis De Levay, née Miss De Wolfe, of Bristol, have decided not to make a tour of the country as they intended, but will pass the Summer here, having engaged apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel, where they are now stopping.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mrs. A. H. Martin, Miss Gertrude Martin, Jacob Meyer of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. William Aymar, Gordon Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alfred Christian, Kenneth Christian of Orange, J. Louberger Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Reed, and A. B. Levy of Boston.

OPERA ARRANGEMENTS CONCLUDED

Melba, Calve, Nordica, the de Reszkes to Sing, Damrosch to Lead.

The first meeting of the members of the new corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau was held yesterday in the offices of the Metropolitan Opera House. An election of officers was held, and these were chosen: Board of Directors—William Steinway, President; Robert Dunlap, Vice President; Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, Maurice Grau, E. A. Fowler, Edward Lauterbach, and George L. Rives. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau were then elected Managing Directors of the corporation, and Earnest Goerlitz was appointed temporary Secretary and Treasurer.

After the adoption of by-laws governing the corporation and defining the duties and responsibilities of the various officers, the new lease with the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company was approved, and President Steinway was authorized to execute it. A resolution was adopted authorizing Maurice Grau to accept the management of the Covent Garden Theatre, London, and the direction of the Royal Italian Opera Company in that city. President Steinway explained that Mr. Grau's direction of grand opera in London would be of great benefit to the new corporation, as through him European artists could be guaranteed longer engagements, and the New-York and London companies, working in harmony, would virtually control the operatic field.

The engagements of the de Reszkes and Mmes. Melba, Calvé, and Nordica were approved, and it was decided to open the subscription lists for the season of grand opera in this city Oct. 1.

The Bank of the Metropolis was designated as the depository for the funds of the company.

After the meeting President Steinway said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that $10,000 of the $50,000 preferred stock of the corporation had already been purchased, and that offers had been received for the entire amount.

"Not since grand opera was first introduced in this country by Garcia in 1825," said Mr. Steinway, "has its production been organized upon so solid a footing."

The Board of Directors also discussed the contract entered into by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau last April with Walter Damrosch for the presentation of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, and agreed to renew the arrangement.

SPAIN'S IDEA OF CUBAN WAR.

Prime Minister Canovas Realizes that the Fight Is for Independence.

MADRID, July 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Canovas, replying to a criticism of the Government's policy, made by Señor Silvela, the leader of the dissentient Conservatives, declared that the real aim of the Cuban revolution was the independence of the island, and not autonomy.

Spain, he said, would know how to overcome all the obstacles in her way. Cuba did not possess the elements necessary to maintain her independence, and, if separated from Spain, would fall a prey to another nation.

The Chamber rejected the Carlist amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, urging that Spain join the Franco-Russian alliance in conformity to the exigencies of the Government's colonial interests, and with a view to resisting the perfidy of the United States Government.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kenny—O'Donovan.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Edward J. Kenny, Mayor of East Newark, was married to Miss Helen O'Donovan of Harrison this morning in St. Rose of Lima's Church, Millburn. A nuptial mass was celebrated by Father Daniel McCarthy, pastor of the church, and uncle of the bride. The marriage ceremony was also performed by Father McCarthy, assisted by Father T. J. Kernan of St. Cecelia's Church, Kearny. Richard Piggot of New-Haven, Conn., a former Congressman and classmate at Yale College of Mr. Kenny, was the best man. Miss Katie Sullivan of Brooklyn was bridesmaid. The church was handsomely decorared with palms, potted and cut flowers.

After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the residence of Father McCarthy, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenny started for Lake George.

Fleming—Nammack.

Miss Katherine Nammack, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Nammack, and Dr. David P. Fleming were married at noon yesterday in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Grand and Ridge Streets. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny. The bridesmaid was Miss Elizabeth Nammack, and the ushers were Paul H. Alpin and W. J. Nammack. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. C. E. Nammack. A wedding breakfast followed the marriage ceremony at the house of Dr. Nammack, in Madison Street. Among the guests were William Morris, J. Power, Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, Mrs. William Fleming of Summit, N. J., and Dr. Francis Humer.

Smith—Anderson.

Miss Kitty Anderson and Dr. Alfred Keene Smith were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, at 74 West Ninety-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Balcolm Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church. Miss C. T. Anderson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Cora G. Smith was the bridesmaid. The best man was C. M. Anderson, brother of the bride, and the ushers were Henry Learing and L. G. Distler of Middletown, Conn. Among the guests were Medical Director G. W. Woods of the United States Navy, C. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Herb, Miss E. E. Herb, and Dr. A. K. Smith.

TWO SHIPS RACED TO PORT.

Close Running Between the Henry Villard and the Kenilworth.

"Report me," signaled Capt. Patten of the American ship Henry Villard.

"Report me," signaled back Capt. Baker of the American ship Kenilworth.

That was on June 14, 2 degrees below the equator. Both ships, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., and consigned to D. B. Dearborn, with cargoes to the American Sugar Refining Company, were voyaging from the Sandwich Islands.

The Villard, a three-masted wooden ship of American build, sailed from Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii.

The Kenilworth, an iron four-master, built on the Clyde, but which was burned in San Francisco harbor five years ago, and secured American registry by the expenditure of a required percentage of her value on repairs in the United States, sailed from Honolulu, 180 miles further distant, the preceding day.

They arrived off the bar an hour apart early yesterday morning. The Kenilworth, ninety-eight days out, anchored at 3 A. M. The Villard anchored at 4 A. M. They had been in company twenty-three days, each doing its best to comply with the signaled request, and each anxious that the other should not be put to the actual trouble of doing anything of the kind. So it happened that the two Captains, after their vessels had been towed up to Quarantine, came to the city in the same tug and reported to their agent together.

Capt. Baker was formerly master of the Villard, and Capt. Patten was then his first mate. Capt. Patten is proud of his ship, but the Kenilworth, he said, is the fastest sailer afloat, and that she did not report him several days before the Villard's arrival was due to the barnacles which befoul a metal-bottomed craft much quicker than they do a wooden one. The Kenilworth has not been in dry dock for a year.

Capt. Patten said he lost one day in the light winds getting clear of the land. Then he caught the northeast trade wind, which carried him to the equator in eight days. Then he picked up the southeast trade, which took him to Cook's Island, where he found westerly winds to the Horn, which he made in forty-five days from starting. It was a strong breeze all the way.

Favorable weather continued on the Atlantic to 23 degrees south latitude, when the Villard lay becalmed for several days. She finally took the southeast trade, which helped her to the equator. It was light, and when in 2 degrees south latitude, a sail was espied overhauling her and bringing a wind up with her. It proved to be the Kenilworth, which for a greater part of the voyage had been probably not more than thirty miles away. For the remainder of the voyage the two ships were in sight of each other, but had little to say in the signaling way after the first interchange of courtesies.

"There was too much work to do," said Capt. Patten. "I kept my eye constantly on the canvas, and saw to it that every stitch was drawing. Neither ship gained much. They just see-sawed, according to the men we had at the wheel. There's a difference in helmsmen. Sometimes we were four miles apart, then twenty. I struck a little squall just before I came in, and some of the older canvas was split, but beyond that the weather was good. Only once were the royals taken in. The Kenilworth drew ahead of the Villard off Barnegat."

"Mine is the same story," said Capt. Baker. "It was nip and tuck all the way."

The Villard brought 2,500 tons and the Kenilworth 3,927 tons of sugar.

ADDRESS BY BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Educators' Meeting at Buffalo—Many Papers Read.

BUFFALO, July 8.—The general meeting of the National Educational Association was addressed to-day by Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia University, New-York, on "Literature and American Literature"; by Prof. W. H. Trent of the University of the South, on "The Teaching of Literature with Special Reference to Secondary Schools"; by Mrs. Ella F. Young of Chicago, on "Literature in Elementary Schools," and by the Rev. John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua University, on "School Out of School."

The report of the Committee on Nomination and Election of Officers will not be submitted until to-morrow morning's session of the National Educational Association, but there is considerable talk that New-York State is to be favored with the Presidency of the association. The Hon. Charles R. Skinner of Albany, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is prominently mentioned, and may be slated for the position. Minneapolis seems likely to be chosen as the next meeting place, although Detroit is making a strong fight. Before the Department of Kindergarten Education, Miss Sarah Wiltse of Roxbury, Mass., spoke on "The Purpose of the Story in the Kindergarten," and Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago on "The Children of Our Cities."

The Department of Manual and Industrial Education was addressed by President Keyes of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Cal., and by Mrs. Nellie Kedzie of Kansas on "The Need of Manual Training for Girls."

GUATEMALA'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

Generous Inducements Offered to Americans to Make Exhibits.

A circular has been issued by Dr. Joaquin Yela, Consul General of Guatemala to this country, inviting American manufacturers and merchants to exhibit their products, industries, machinery, &c., at the Central American Exposition, which is to be held in Guatemala City from March 15 to July 15, 1897. No duties will be levied on goods intended for the exposition. The committee having that matter in charge will receive and attend to the forwarding of such goods at the Guatemalan Custom House, and will hold itself liable for all damages in transport after reception, though not for damage that may result during the exposition. To meritorious exhibits will be awarded premiums ranging in amounts from $100 to $5,000. Gold, silver, and bronze medal diplomas will also be awarded as first-class premiums, and exhibits receiving premiums may be sold in Guatemala without liability to customs duties.

Goods exhibited at the exhibition which are not known to the agricultural or industrial trade of Guatemala may be imported into Guatemala within the year following the closing of the exposition free of duty for the first shipment, if the duty does not exceed $5,000 or is not less than $100.

Reductions in freight and passenger rates will be made by railroad and foreign transportation companies in Guatemala to those who attend the exposition.

RECEPTION TO LOUISIANA RIFLES.

Old Guard Members Entertain Visitors from New-Orleans.

Members of the Old Guard held an informal reception in their armory, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night, in honor of the Louisiana Rifles, from New-Orleans, now on a visit in this city.

The visitors were made welcome by a committee consisting of Capt. Alonzo D. Decker, Capt. H. C. Piercy, Capt. B. J. Rogers, and Sergt. C. C. Hummell.

The Louisiana visitors were under the leadership of Capt. Gabe Filleul, Captain of Company A of the Rifles. Prominent in the party were Lieut. J. M. Maier, Second Lieut. J. F. Neuman, Sergt. Stephen Mellinger, and Corp. Emmanuel Smith.

The Old Guard Band reached the armory at 10 o'clock and did much to enliven the merrymaking between the Old Guard men and their guests.

Prominent members of the Old Guard present at the reception were Lieut. F. W. Leybel, Capt. Frank Barry, Sergt. E. P. Sanderson, Sergt. D. S. Kunner, and Sergt. Skinner.

Garret A. Hobart in the City.

Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President, arrived in the city yesterday from his home at Paterson, N. J., and went to the Hotel Waldorf. He was accompanied by the members of his family. His name did not appear on the hotel register, and his presence was not generally known, even to the clerks in the house. He was said to be in town on personal business, and not for any political purpose.

RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN

ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty Inspects the Boston Soldiers, and Converses with Their Colonel — Ambassador Bayard Present at the Ceremony—The Queen Expresses Her Pleasure at Meeting Her American Cousins in England—Honors to the Company.

LONDON, July 8.—The visiting members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston left the Hotel Cecil this morning for Windsor, marching with band and colors to the Waterloo Station. They were escorted by the band of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and accompanied by the Earl of Denbigh, Lieutenant Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company. The Boston company was cheered all along the route.

Upon the arrival of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Windsor they were received at the station by the Mayor, the members of the Windsor Corporation, and a guard of honor. After being welcomed they marched to Windsor Castle, where they were inspected by the Queen. The visitors were then entertained at luncheon in the orangery, and afterward were conducted through the State apartments of the castle. They returned to the railway station at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire route from the castle to the station was profusely decorated with flags, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted upon the Town Hall.

United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard were present at the inspection of the Artillery Company by the Queen. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard will remain at the castle as the guests of the Queen until to-morrow.

The Queen received the members of the artillery company upon the east terrace, and had introduced to her the Colonel and Adjutant of the Boston company. Her Majesty expressed satisfaction at seeing the corps, saying she hoped that they had had a pleasant passage from America, and that they would enjoy their visit. The Queen also conversed with Mr. Bayard.

The arrangements for the reception of the Ancient and Honorables were in charge of Major Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, Equerry in Ordinary to the Queen. During the march of the company past the Queen, her Majesty remained seated in the carriage in which she had been driven to the place appointed for the review. She did not at any time alight.

The Princess Frederica of Hanover and several of the ladies of the Court were present in levee dress. The Guards were turned out as a mark of honor to the artillery company. A number of Court officials joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillerymen at luncheon.

The Queen looked well, and said to Mr. Bayard that she was greatly pleased to see her cousins from the United States.

Some of the members of the visiting corps went to Woolwich after their reception and inspection by the Queen to dine with the artillery officers stationed there, while others visited the Imperial Institute. The ladies of the party spent their time at the Earl's Court exhibition. The entire party will make an early start to-morrow for the Aldershot camp, where a grand review of troops will be held in honor of the visitors.

The United Press learns that the Queen expressed a wish to-day that President Cleveland be informed how pleased she was to receive the artillery company, and Ambassador Bayard will send a cable message voicing her Majesty's sentiments this evening.

The Company of Fishmongers this evening gave a banquet in honor of Col. Henry Walker, Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Among the guests were Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Quartermaster General to the Forces, and a number of officers of the regular army and volunteer forces.

ARMS LANDED IN CUBA.

The Expedition of the Three Friends Was Successful.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—Dr. Castillo, who left here on the schooner Dellie last week with forty-two Cubans on board, returned here on a small schooner last night. The doctor says the men from the schooner Dellie were transferred to the Three Friends on the night of the day the vessel left here. The transfer took place near Sugar-Loaf Key. The Three Friends then steamed for the Cuban coast, and on Sunday night the men, arms, and ammunition were landed near Cardenas Bay without mishap.

The steamer weighed anchor and left the Cuban coast two hours before daylight. The Three Friends, after leaving Cuba, steamed for the Florida Keys, and Dr. Castillo, who returned on her, was transferred to a small fishing vessel, which brought him to this place. The Three Friends proceeded to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Cubans of this place are overjoyed at the receipt of the news.

Boats Lost by the Three Friends.

HAVANA, July 8.—A coasting schooner yesterday brought here three empty American yawl boats, which had been found adrift near the coast off Jaruco, in the Province of Havana. The boats are said to have belonged to the Three Friends expedition, which effected a landing on the island the night before the yawls were picked up.

Chauncey M. Depew Goes to Henley.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—Upon the arrival of the steamer St. Paul at this port, shortly after noon to-day, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and his party landed and took a special train for Henley.

CORONER HOEBER'S SHARP REPLY.

He Says Capt. Copeland Has Made a False Statement About Him.

Coroner Hoeber sent a letter to the Police Board yesterday in answer to one sent to him by Chief Clerk Kipp regarding a complaint he made about Capt. Copeland.

It seems that Coroner Hoeber had some trouble in getting near the reviewing stand in Madison Square on the occasion of the police parade on June 1, and he declared that Capt. Copeland, who had charge of the police at the stand, ill-treated him. Capt. Copeland denied the Coroner's accusation, and his report was sent to Dr. Hoeber. In his letter to the chief clerk Coroner Hoeber says:

In answer to your letter of July 2, sent by direction of the Board of Police, I beg to say: The facts of the case cannot be altered any more. The statement of Capt. Copeland that what I said is false is an insult which he would not dare make to my face. What I reported to Commissioner Andrews—that he said in a sneering way, "When there is a dead man around I will send for you"—is as true as every word I say. Nobody ever accused me of saying a falsehood. But if he said people laughed when I got angry, he forgets that it was this very remark of his which made them laugh. It is the old story of the liar who should have a good memory.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that there was a good deal of mismanagement at the grand stand. Dr. Hoeber's letter was referred to Commissioner Andrews.

Thelma's Engineer Was Careless.

An investigation of the accident to the twin screw naphtha yacht Thelma, owned by J. Adolph Mollenhauer of Brooklyn, which was burned while cruising in Long Island Sound Tuesday, was made yesterday, and it was found it was caused by the engineer's removing the injector valve from the retort of one of the engines while the other engine was running under pressure, with the regular fire under the retort. The naphtha vapor escaping through the opening left by the disconnected valve ignited from the flame under the retort of the other engine, and the yacht being under way caused a draught to fan the flame, thereby communicating with the woodwork. Mr. Mollenhauer said yesterday that he would soon order another naphtha yacht similar to the Thelma.

Edward Harrigan's New Play.

Edward Harrigan announced yesterday that he would emerge from his retirement at Schroon Lake on Aug. 31 with a new play, called "Marky Malone," which he will produce at the Bijou Theatre with a new company. Harry Fisher is the only member of his company who has been engaged for the new play. The play deals with sailors and longshoremen, and the scenes are laid along the New-York water front and in Water Street boarding houses. The plot deals with the Cuban war.

ANOTHER GOLD-BRICK VICTIM.

This Time It Is the President of a Vermont Savings Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A knowledge of the gold-brick game has come to President Bailey of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company of St. Johnsbury, Vt., by the painful teaching of experience. Strangely enough, the same kind of bricks, the same good-natured Indian, and apparently the same actors throughout appear in the case as appeared in a recent case in Connecticut, which found its way into most of the newspapers outside of St. Johnsbury. It was the request of Representative Grout in the letter of introduction which he wrote to Secretary Carlisle for Mr. Bailey that the facts be kept a secret, if the trusting bank President had been deceived as to the value of the bricks. This injunction would have been obeyed by the Treasury officials but for the fact that the whole story was ferreted out and made public when the party called yesterday at the Philadelphia Mint.

Secretary Carlisle received a call on Monday from Mr. Bailey, a Washington friend, and a lady, who brought with them two big bricks, which would have been worth from $25,000 to $30,000 if they had been gold. They were referred to Director Preston of the Mint Bureau, whose trained eye detected the fact that the borings shown were nothing but brass. President Bailey declared that the bricks had been tested by a chemist in Connecticut, and a Government assayer in Springfield, Mass. These were the same characters who figured in the Connecticut case, but the Springfield man, who goes by the name of Pond, is not a Government assayer, and there is no such official in Springfield. Director Preston could hardly repress a smile as he heard the story, especially when Mr. Bailey's fair companion reverted to the Indian who claimed to have dug the gold in Arizona, and to be ignorant of the guile of civilization. "He was such a nice Indian," said the lady, and she went on to tell how she had been awakening the sparks of intelligence in his childlike mind by teaching him how to read and write.

Director Preston finally sent the party to one of the universities here, where an ignorant subordinate told them the bricks were 75 per cent. gold. The chief chemist of the university, a Massachusetts man of the highest rank in his profession, was very much incensed to-night when he learned how his ignorant subordinate had innocently lent his aid to the Indian and his gold brick.

The Vermont party were in high feather after getting the opinion of the assistant chemist. Mr. Preston smiled more than ever on their second visit, and sent them over to Philadelphia. The newspaper men there and the men in the Assayer's office are accustomed to a gold-brick visit of this sort every few months, and they quickly "caught on" when President Bailey and his party came in, with the heavy bricks carefully wrapped and held with gingerly care. The mint officials, of course, found the bricks to be of pure brass, and President Bailey left for home, a sadder and a wiser man.

He did not state while here the full extent of his interest in the bricks, but guardedly admitted that he had loaned some money on them. The Citizens' Trust Company will probably be left in possession of the security when the notes mature, and will be compelled to charge the amount of the loan to profit and loss.

DECIDED AGAINST MR. DOYLE.

Must Not Display His Goods on the Sidewalk.

David A. Doyle learned enough yesterday of the law in regard to sidewalk obstructions to refrain hereafter from displaying his stack of trunks, valises, and traveling bags on the Astor House sidewalk. He had a notion that he could stand out successfully against any attempt to make him confine his business to the premises that he hires in the basement of the Astor House property, at 1 Vesey Street. With this view he obtained a stay last week, after a truckload of his exhibit had been seized and carted to the corporation yard, restraining the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances from interfering with him. Then he redeemed his goods from the corporation yard for $5 and piled them on the sidewalk again. The stay will probably never be argued. Overconfidence led him into court yesterday and killed him off.

Doyle's scheme was to fight the authorities by proving that his goods had been displayed only within the building line. He heard in some way that the Astor House had been built back from the building line about fifteen inches, and he proposed to prove, if that was so, that the Inspectors had invaded private property in raiding his exhibit, and thus lay the foundation for a suit for damages against the city. A survey showed that when the Astor House was built, a space of from thirteen to fourteen inches within the building was left untouched.

He went into court yesterday in relation to it and made a motion that the court intervene to protect him against further annoyance. Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley opposed the motion on the ground that if the survey was correct the space within the building line had practically been dedicated to the public by many years of use. But even if the claim were tenable, Doyle could get no benefit from it, because he is at 1 Vesey Street and has no right whatever on the Broadway corner, which is rented by another tenant. Justice Lawrence said Mr. Farley was entirely right, and denied Mr. Doyle's motion. This action exposes Mr. Doyle to raids whenever he may make an outdoor corner exhibit.

THREE FRIENDS FOOLED SPAINARDS

Men and Munitions of War Said to Have Been Landed in Cuba.

KEY WEST, July 8.—There is reliable information that the Three Friends landed an expedition Monday night about 12 o'clock near Camaguey, Cuba, and about 2 o'clock the same night sighted the Spanish warship Alfonso XII. All the men and ammunition having been landed by this time, the Three Friends started on her way back. In their haste they left their three surfboats, which were found by the Spaniards and were taken to Havana.

Dr. Castillo is receiving a grand ovation in this city to-night. He leaves by the Mascotte on his way to New-York, and will stop a few days in Jacksonville.

Passengers by the Mascotte to-night report that a battle was fought near Guanabacoa Sunday, and the opinion prevails in Havana that the Spaniards were defeated.

Trains arriving in the city are bringing in wounded soldiers.

Louis Someillan, an American citizen, has again been arrested and placed in solitary confinement.

SCHMIDT WILL NOT GO ABROAD.

Financial Secretary of Peter Cooper Lodge Arrested.

Antone Schmidt, Financial Secretary of Peter Cooper Lodge, a Bohemian benevolent association, was arrested last night and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station on charges of forgery and grand larceny preferred by Chairman J. B. Vosatack of the Board of Trustees and Alois Don Dera, Treasurer of the lodge.

Schmidt is a cigarmaker, and lives at 334 East Seventy-third Street. His accusers charge him with having misappropriated $910.02, which he had collected from members of the lodge during the last three months, and with having forged Chairman Vosatack's name to false vouchers. They learned that he was about to go to Europe.

The prisoner had been on a protracted spree when arrested. He had $179.04 in his pockets. Capt. Grant took precautions to prevent Schmidt from attempting suicide in his cell. He will be arraigned in Yorkville Police Court to-day.

A Flatiron Fell on His Head.

Bernard Niemann, a clothing dealer, at 2,223 First Avenue, had a narrow escape from having his skull crushed in yesterday afternoon, while passing the tenement at 1 Elizabeth Street. Some one knocked a large flat iron from a fifth story window, and it struck him a glancing blow on his head. He was knocked senseless, and received several scalp wounds. He was carried to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where Surgeon Stivers of the Hudson Street Hospital sewed up his wounds. He then went to his home.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

JOHN L. N. HUNT ELECTED

CHOSEN AS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Also to be Secretary to the Board of Superintendents and Have a Salary of $5,000 a Year—Opposition by Commissioners Hubbell and Prentiss—Supervisors of Various Branches of Education Appointed—Some Places Not Filled.

Commissioner John L. N. Hunt was elected by the Board of Education yesterday as Assistant Superintendent of Schools and Secretary to the Board of Superintendents for a term of six years, and his salary was fixed at $5,000 a year. He would not resign as School Commissioner, he said after the election yesterday, until he was installed in his new office.

Seventeen members of the board at the last previous meeting signed a request that Mr. Hunt resign as Commissioner and accept the new office. He was then, as now, unwilling to resign the old office before being seated in the new one, but he said he would take the matter under advisement. He sent a letter to the board yesterday saying that the seventeeen members had urged him to accept the position, and he had agreed to do so if elected.

Mr. Hunt was in his seat among his colleagues when the letter was handed to Chairman Maclay, and then he modestly withdrew from the hall to another part of the building. He remained away until the board had passed upon his letter.

The opposition to Mr. Hunt was spirited, but his opponents were not numerous enough to do his cause any harm. When President Maclay asked the board what its pleasure was in the matter, Commissioner Hubbell said that under the by-laws of the board, notice of the election should be given at one meeting, and the election should take place at the next stated meeting of the board. He moved that the by-laws be complied with. Had this motion prevailed, action on Mr. Hunt's election would have been postponed until September, the meeting yesterday being the last stated one of the board for the season.

The Chairman declared that the motion was out of order. Some time later Commissioner Prentiss appealed from this decision, but the Chairman was sustained by a vote of 11 to 3. Mr. Prentiss then made another effort to defeat Mr. Hunt by nominating Dr. E. H. Cook for the coveted office. He is ex-President of the Normal College at Potsdam, N. Y.

The board then proceeded to an election. Twelve votes were cast for Mr. Hunt and two for Dr. Cook, and there was one blank ballot.

Mr. Hunt was then declared elected both Assistant Superintendent of Schools and Secretary to the Board of Superintendents for six years.

Commissioner Ketchum moved that he be allowed a salary of $6,000 a year. Commissioner Prentiss protested against making so large an allowance since other Assistant Superintendents are allowed only $4,000 a year each. Then he sarcastically remarked: "This gentleman did not take the chances of resigning from the board before he was elected."

Commissioner Ketchum thought that Mr. Hunt had acted very wisely in securing his election first, and then Commissioner Little made an amendment to Mr. Ketchum's motion that Mr. Hunt's salary be fixed at $5,000 in consideration of his great ability and long experience in the department of education.

The amended motion was adopted by a vote of nine to six.

The board then went into executive session to elect two other Assistant Superintendents. Mr. Hunt returned to the board room and resumed his seat. He received the congratulations of his friends.

In about half an hour the board elected Matthew J. Egas as Assistant Superintendent for three years. Mr. Egas was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and studied in Montreal and in St. John's College, Fordham. He has been principal for twenty years of Grammar School No. 69, in Fifty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The board continued in session until 9:30 o'clock P. M., without electing another Assistant Superintendent.

Early in the meeting the board discussed a letter from City Superintendent Jasper, urging speedy action about the erection of a new building for the department, as the present hall is too small. Land for a new headquarters has already been purchased at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue for $130,000, and $400,000 more is needed for the new building and its equipment.

Commissioners Wehrum, Straus, and Little urged the necessity of having a larger building as soon as possible. They said sufficient money could be raised by the sale of the present headquarters in Grand Street and two adjoining buildings in Elm Street.

The matter was referred to the Building and Finance Committees, with instructions to go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and urge it to make the necessary appropriation.

Supervisors of the various branches of instruction were elected as follows: Manual Training, James P. Haney, at a salary of $2,500; Sewing, Annie L. Jessup, $1,800; Physical Education for Girls, Mrs. M. Augusta Requa and Miss Sophia J. Nicolai, $2,000 each.

A Supervisor of kindergarten schools was not elected, the board being uncertain as to whether Mrs. Clara M. Williams, ex-School Commissioner, is still willing to accept the office. The salary is $2,500 a year. The board also postponed the election of a Supervisor of Physical Education for Boys, at a salary of $2,500 a year; a Supervisor of Cooking, at $2,000, and a Supervisor of Music and Drawing, at $2,500.

CANNOT GO TO MARE ISLAND.

The Draught of the Oregon Will Not Allow Her to Enter the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A serious mishap may be said to have overtaken the battleship Oregon. It is now found that the draught of that vessel will not enable the officers to take it to the Mare Island Navy Yard. The ship is at present in San Francisco Harbor, where it was launched at the yard of the Union Iron Works.

The approach to the Mare Island yard is somewhat obstructed by rocks, which are sufficiently near the surface to prevent a ship of the Oregon's draught from making the passage in absolute safety. There is but one remedy, if the vessel is ever to be taken to the yard, and that is to do some expensive dredging and submarine blasting. The serious feature of the circumstance is that the dry dock is situated at the yard, and the Oregon cannot now be docked without being taken to Puget Sound.

This means a long trip up the Pacific coast, and it might not always be convenient to make such a voyage, especially in a time of emergency.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PARK AVENUE—J. Newton Fiero of Albany.

—BUCKINGHAM—William Agar of New-Orleans.

—WINDSOR—Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Watson C. Squier of Washington.

—HOLLAND—Baroness Huene of St. Petersburg and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston.

—GRAND UNION—Gen. F. W. Mitchell, United States Consul General at Miragoane.

—MURRAY HILL—Count and Countess de Leusse of France and Woodbury Blair of Maryland.

—WALDORF—Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland, Lord Sudley of England, Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira, and Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—A fire broke out in the Covel Machine Company's wooden building, on Osborn Street, Fall River, Mass., yesterday, and made rapid headway from the lower floor to the roof, three stories above. The second story is occupied by Covel & Osborn for the manufacture of mill supply bandings and ropes, and the upper story by C. M. G. Fraprie, manufacturer of cop tubes. The loss will probably reach $5,000; insured.

—The paper mill of Oliver Woodworth, at Waterford, Conn., a frame building, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A blacksmith's shop adjoining was also burned. Loss unknown.

—A fire at Irvington, N. Y., yesterday destroyed Daniel Gilligan's paint store. The loss is $1,500.

DEPRESSION IN BRITISH TRADE.

Yorkshire Exporters Alarmed at the Lack of Purchasers Here.

Manufacturers of worsted suitings, linings, dress goods, &c., in the West Riding of Yorkshire are alarmed at the extreme depression which is existing in the export trade in their line. This falling off of trade is due to lack of buying from the United States. The exports from the West Riding to the United States in February of this year were 12 per cent. less than in February of last year; in March, 36 per cent. less than the preceding month; in April, 50 per cent. less, and in May 70 per cent. less than in May, 1895. All the mills are now either running on short time or have a large proportion of their looms idle. Textile manufacturers in the above-named district are making great efforts to allay the depression. Town officials and editors of leading trade journals are combining to popularize dress goods manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and are doing their best to combat the growing preference which fashionable Englishwomen seem to have for the stuffs of Germany and France. Even the royal family is taking up the cudgels in behalf of her manufacturers, and the following letter has been sent by Col. Stanley Clarke, private secretary to the Princess of Wales, to Mr. Wanklyn, M. P.:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S. W., June 23, 1896.

Dear Mr. Wanklyn: I return to you by the bearer of this the box of samples of Bradford stuffs you left here last week. You will be gratified to hear that the Princess of Wales has decided to purchase for the trousseau of Princess Maud full dress lengths of the two patterns inclosed in this.

I am to state that her Royal Highness is much pleased with the fresh variety of the specimens of Bradford goods submitted to her, is always very glad to be able to encourage home industries, and thinks the Bradford people need not be afraid of any foreign competition.

Believe me yours very truly,
S. DE A. C. CLARKE.

A partner in one of the leading dry goods houses of this city, commenting upon the above, said to a TIMES reporter:

"If every American woman were as loyal to her country as the Princess of Wales is to England, the United States would see more prosperous times. These times would be hastened also if every American, instead of buying his suits in London, would patronize the tailors on this side. There are millions of dollars spent in England annually by American tourists, a great part of which is spent there merely because it is fashionable to wear goods of English make. Those who talk about protection to American industries should make a point of this, which is of as much importance to the industries of this country as is the raising of the import duties."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

National Executive Committee to Meet in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—The National Republican Executive Committee will meet at Mark Hanna's office, in this city, next Tuesday, July 14. The committee will then decide that the National headquarters will be in New-York City, as is customary; will fill the vacancies in the National Committee from Colorado, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, and will decide upon a plan of campaign. This last and most important of its immediate functions depends so entirely upon the action of the National Democratic Convention, now sitting, that any forecast at the present time is impossible.

It is expected here that the Democratic Convention will adjourn Friday at the latest. The day following adjournment Mark Hanna will go to Canton to make a final submission to Major McKinley of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party. This approved, the list will be made public. Two or perhaps three vacancies exist, in the sense that they await the action of the Democratic Convention as a matter of geographical distribution, but that is all. The certainties are as follows:

Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, Chairman; Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill.; W. T. Durbin of Anderson, Ind.; Cyrus Leland of Troy, Kan.; Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me.; Henry C. Paine of Milwaukee, Wis.

These have given their assent and will serve. The other three are likely to be Matthew S. Quay of Beaver, Penn.; Powell Clayton of Little Rock, Ark., and John M. Thurston of Omaha, Neb. But it is to be borne in mind that exigencies may be raised by Democratic action which will bring into prominence some one not yet mentioned. The Secretary of the committee will certainly be William McKinley Osborne of Roxbury, Mass., unless his New-England opponents bring arguments more than usually cogent to bear against his becoming Mark Hanna's right-hand man.

It is definitely settled that New-York will be unrepresented on the Executive Committee, except in some such emergency as has just been indicated, and that salve for any wounded feelings which may exist in the Empire State will be applied in the form of appointments to the Advisory Committee.

Major McKinley will leave Canton for the first time since his nomination on July 22, to attend the centennial celebration of the founding of Cleveland. Mr. Hanna has not decided yet whether he will leave Cleveland for his vacation next month or not. If he does, he will not go to Newport, R. I., as has been reported.

NOT THE PASSENGER'S FAULT.

An Odd Fellow Has Trouble Over an Unpunched Ticket.

While on their way home early yesterday morning from a meeting of Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. O. F., William Larson of 119 East One Hundred and Ninth Street and William Sim of 2,033 Second Avenue procured transfers for tickets when changing from the Forty-second Street cross-town line of street cars to the Third Avenue cable road.

Conductor Fry of the Third Avenue car that they boarded said that he could not accept Larson's ticket, because it bore no time mark, and he requested Larson to pay his fare. Larson said it was no fault of his that the ticket was defective, and he refused to pay another fare.

At Sixty-third Street the conductor summoned a policeman and asked him to arrest Larson. The policeman declined to arrest Larson, saying that he had seen no disorderly act committed. According to the policeman, Larson then spoke abusively to the conductor and was arrested.

In the Yorkville Police Court Larson said he could produce witnesses to prove that he did not use abusive language.

Magistrate Mott discharged Larson, saying that it was not his fault that the conductor of the Forty-second Street car had failed to punch the transfer ticket properly.

"Excise Commissioners" Arrested.

John W. Noble of 346 West Forty-sixth Street and Howard Green of 330 West Forty-seventh Street, who said they were Excise Commissioners, Street, who said they were "Excise Commissioners," were arrested yesterday on a complaint by Samuel Collins, Manager of the Burt Lewis Hotel, on Surf Avenue, Coney Island. Collins alleges that he gave $50 to the "Commissioners" to say nothing about his place of business. His tax certificate did not permit him to do business yesterday. The "Commissioners" were arrested. They deny that there is any truth in the story.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. William K. Gray.

Dr. William K. Gray, the second oldest physician in the Oranges, died at the home of his son, Dr. Richardson Gray, Orange Street, East Orange, N. J., after an illness of two weeks, yesterday. Dr. Gray's death was caused by a complication of diseases.

He was born in Whippany, N. J., and had practiced medicine in East Orange for the last twenty-three years. He was seventy-six years old, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons forty years ago. In 1845 he married Miss Fanny Grannis of New-York City. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Roderick M. Sanger of East Orange, and three sons—the Rev. William R. Gray, pastor of a Methodist church in Dakota City, Neb.; Dr. Richardson Gray, and Dr. Thomas N. Gray, who is Treasurer of a bicycle company in Bridgeport, Conn. The funeral services will be held at New Church, Orange, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Obituary Note.

—Samuel Spink, for many years a teacher of dancing in Providence, R. I., and well known nationally as one of the foremost exponents of his profession, died very suddenly yesterday morning.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 9.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 3:16 A. M.

NEW-YORK AGAINST A BOLT

Continued from Page 1.

it was evident during the meeting that Tammany men were not ready to determine finally upon a course of action. John C. Sheehan advised delay, and after several others had spoken an adjournment was ordered until 9:30 o'clock.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the Tammany Assembly district leaders who are here are talking strongly against any bolt. They say that in their districts at home there are astonishingly large numbers of silver men, and they are afraid of their vote.

A few of the Tammany delegates, including Mr. Sulzer, have been doing so much talking that there is much indignation over it among the gold men. Word was sent out from Tammany headquarters last night to men that were talking of silver to "let up," and less was heard of it to-day.

SOME WILL LEAVE THE HALL.

New-York Delegates Who Will Allow Alternates to Take Their Places.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Some of the New-York delegates to-night announced that they would leave the convention as soon as a silver platform should be adopted.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo left Chicago to-day. He took the 3 o'clock train for home, leaving his alternate, Martin Reistuer, to act as he pleases in his place. Perry Belmont will take no part in the proceedings after a silver plank shall be adopted, and, as he can see no use in remaining any longer, he will leave the hall.

Representatives Franklin Bartlett of the Seventh District and George B. McClelland of the Twelfth are likely to leave at the same time. De Lancey Nicol of the Thirteenth District also will go out, it is expected.

Gen. Charles Tracey of the Albany District certainly will do so if he shall carry out his present intentions. He said to-night that he saw no reason to remain, as the delegation was to take no part in the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

It is likely that the alternates of these delegates will remain, so that, should any question arise on which New-York felt called to vote, the entire seventy-two votes would be recorded.

OTHER STATES FOLLOW SUIT.

Sound-Money Delegates Generally Indorse New-York's Course.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The sound-money men learned early in the day that New-York had resolved not to participate in the nomination of a candidate after the adoption of a free-silver platform, and a cluster of Eastern States followed the lead of their big sister. New-Jersey, which has been among the most outspoken in its wholesale denunciation of the silver heresy and most earnest in its determination to stand out against it, resolved to "stay with New-York."

"To the bitter end, you bet," said one of the delegates," and the State of New-Jersey will give 100,000 majority against the candidate of this convention in November."

New-England, with the exception of a few delegates, joined in the movement. Ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, as the recognized leader of the Northeastern States, looked to New-York to set the pace. The Massachusetts men were less conservative than the New-Yorkers, and they were ready to walk out of the convention, with one or two exceptions, and if New-York had decided to do that, the Massachusetts men would have joined the procession with their hats in the air. The temper of Wisconsin was nearer the temper of New-York than was that of any other Western State, and when it was known that the seventy-two men from New-York would refuse to vote for a candidate, the Northwesterners said amen. Gen. Bragg and Senator Vilas were the leaders, and so eager were they to join in the movement that the Wisconsin men were claiming the honor of having started it.

Delaware, under Senator Gray's leadership, was in sympathy, and a portion of Maryland, although from the last-named State some were anxious to vote for Pattison, and, as the unit rule was not adopted in Maryland, each delegate was free to take his own course. Pennsylvania, with its sixty-four votes, was in sympathy with the sound-money men, but, as Chairman Harrity put it, "Pennsylvania's course is clear. Her delegates are under instruction to vote for Pattison, and we shall do so."

Scattering delegates from these States were firm in their determination to bolt, for they believed that it would be wiser to convey thus to the country their ideas about the outrage against decency which the silverites were perpetrating in throwing out the Michigan delegates.

"And when we go there will be no dramatic incidents—no tears," said one of them.

"We shall not shake hands and speak of sundering ties which have bound us for a quarter of a century, as was done at St. Louis.

"We shall simply go out—glad to get free from the mob which has outraged Democratic principles, overturned Democratic precedents, and declared for Populistic principles.

"The Democracy of the Nation is not in this hall, and when we go out, if we do go out, we shall sever no ties when we go, but we remain Democrats, and it is to save the Democracy that we shall go out."

With this as the temper of the delegates as regards action in this convention, the question arises as to the future course of those who feel they no longer can act with the majority.

The most definite act which has been taken by any of the gold men on this point was that of last evening, when the sound-money men met in caucus. It was determined, as reported in these dispatches then, to appoint a committee from all the States to ascertain the sentiment of the Democrats when it shall have crystallized, and to report with a view to determining a future course of action.

Senator Gray of Delaware will appoint that committee, and to him the committee will report. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and the far Western States, which are carried by Democrats only on a pinch in the most favorable conditions, together with Texas and Kentucky, will have representation on the committee which Senator Gray is to appoint.

The silver men sneer at the talk of another Democratic ticket. For the East they do not care. It is idle to tell them, as some of the New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut men have told them, that they need not hope to carry these States, and they laugh and boast that they will carry enough States without these in the East. The East "may go hang," they say. This is not a surprise to the sound-money men. They have learned that they have nothing else to hope for from these maniacs. Their determination to ascertain the feeling at home with a view to action independent of the result of this convention, and in an organized way, was the result of calm deliberation of level-headed men. It was no "bluff" for effect here, because that sort of tactics would be worse than useless.

In the excitement of to-day the sound-money men have found no time to formulate any details of a plan of action that looks beyond this convention, but the events of the day have strengthened them in their purpose of last night.

EX-GOV. WALLER'S THREAT.

Not Bound as to Action—His Denunciation of Silver Men.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The speech of ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, made yesterday, is construed by the silver men as a threat that the gold men will bolt the convention.

"I have nothing to retract or modify," said Mr. Waller. "My speech speaks for itself. I am not responsible for any interpretation that may be placed upon it.

"I may add, however, that I will not walk out of this convention. There is no necessity for me to reserve the right to act as I please hereafter; I already possess the right, and shall exercise it or not, as I see fit.

"This Democratic Convention, even if it is two-thirds strong, cannot make gold Democrats who do not believe in it, accept free silver. It might just as well declare for secession, and, indeed, we have no assurance that it will not do even that before it gets through.

"I do not believe in this pleading policy that has been pursued by some of our men. It only makes the silver men more radical. Dynamite is the thing to use, and the mere threat that there is dynamite present has cooled the ardor of some of those solid free-silver gentlemen, who are beginning to ask themselves whether it is the part of wisdom to deliberately disrupt the party. The day gives promise of exciting events, and before it is over I imagine some plain things will be said."

SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S POSITION.

Mr. Ward Makes It Clear in a Reply to Sherman Statue Committee.

The following letter to the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has been sent by J. Q. A. Ward, representing the National Sculpture Society, in reply to the answer which the Statue Committee made to criticisms of its selection of J. Rohl-Smith's design for a statue of Gen. Sherman, to be placed in front of the National Treasury Building in Washington:

119 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1896.

G. M. DODGE, JOHN W. NOBLE, D. B. HENDERSON, CORNELIUS CADLE, } Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of June 17 in answer to mine of June 3, respecting the competition for the design of the monument to Gen. Sherman.

One point which you raise may be plausible enough to deserve elucidation, and that is that we suffered the proper time for a protest to pass, and did not protest until the final award had been announced. The answer is that, up to that time, there had been no occasion for such action on our part. We recommended two competitors, and two only, for a further competition, and you selected them. If you had omitted to select them, or either of them, we should have protested at once. It is true that you added two others of your own choice, but this would have done no harm, if you had recurred to our advice, as we had every reason to expect that you would from your explicit statement that such advice was to aid you in reaching your "conclusions." It might even have done good if we had found when again called to "pass upon the artistic character of the models" that, contrary to the indications furnished by the first competition, one of the sculptors chosen by you had succeeded in surpassing not only himself, but those who had before surpassed him.

The announcement of your award was the first notification we had that your promise to take expert advice was to be no more completely fulfilled, although you had explicitly announced that such advice was to aid the committee in reaching "its conclusions," and this announcement formed the earliest proper occasion for a protest. Then we did protest promptly.

With this exception we cheerfully submit without further argument the questions of propriety of procedure which you raise. These are questions which the public is competent to decide for itself upon the evidence.

But there is another and much larger question upon which the public has not sufficient evidence to decide, and yet which the public must decide, both because there is no other tribunal and because the public has a right to decide it. Of the $96,000 put at your disposal with which to erect a monument to Gen. Sherman, $80,000 was contributed by the people of the United States. The question is whether by trusting to your own, in neglect of more competent because more instructed, judgment, you have undertaken to misspend this public money by directing the expenditure of it upon a less worthy work of art than might have been obtained for it. It is a question whether the training and experience that confer authority in every profession and in every trade shall confer authority in the choice of public works of art, to be paid for with public money. This is the question upon which we have notified you that we should appeal to the public. We have endeavored to appeal to the public, not, as you erroneously suppose, by an appeal to the Senate of the United States; for though we should have held it entirely proper to invoke the Senate to arrest the execution of your project, as a matter of fact the question was raised in that body without our prompting. But we have appealed in the first instance to the Secretary of War as the custodian of the public money which you propose to spend, not merely without but against expert advice. And we have done what we could to secure an appeal to the general public by inquiring of each of the sculptors in the second competition, instituted, conducted, and decided by your committee, whether he would be willing to exhibit his model in competition with the other three in this city. From Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Niehaus, and Mr. Rhind we have received unqualified assents. Mr. Rohl-Smith has informed us that ill health and absence from the country would prevent him at present from taking part in such an exhibition, but that in the early Autumn he might be able to do so.

We therefore respectfully invite you to cooperate with us in securing an exhibition of the competitive models, not only in this city, but, so far as may be practicable, in other cities of the Union. To you we present the consideration that, if the public agree with you, your choice will be ratified and vindicated. For ourselves, it is a sufficient inducement that such an exhibition would necessarily tend to promote public interest in the art of sculpture and public discrimination between more or less admirable examples of that art. To bring about such a result is one of the most important objects for which this society exists. Very respectfully yours,

J. Q. A. WARD,
President National Sculpture Society.

KIDNAPPED A WITNESS.

Charles Hessler Lured Away from Home Under False Pretenses.

The police of the Oak Street Station are looking for Charles Hessler, 16 years old, of 129 Seventh Avenue, and an unknown man, who lured him away from home Tuesday afternoon, June 29, on a promise to give him employment. It is believed that the stranger was one of a gang of thieves against whom Hessler was to have appeared as a witness, and that he may have been foully dealt with.

Young Hessler on that day saw John M. Schneider, a farmer of Utica, N. Y., robbed of $40 in cash and a check for $100 near the corner of Catharine and Division Streets, by three men, one of whom, George Lang, of 13 Oak Street, was arrested. Hessler went home and there he met a stranger, who told him his name was Martin McDonald, that he kept a hotel and saloon on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, and wanted a young man to assist him. He asked Hessler to accept the place, and Hessler referred the stranger to his mother, who reluctantly consented to let her son go with the stranger. The boy went and has not since been seen or heard from. Lang was discharged yesterday from custody, as Hessler did not appear against him.

Mrs. Hessler became worried yesterday afternoon and notified the Oak Street police of the matter. She then visited Coney Island and found the real Martin McDonald, who was not the man who took her son away and who disclaimed all knowledge of the affair. Mrs. Hessler became hysterical and was hardly able to return home last night. The police say they will make every effort to find young Hessler and his kidnapper.

SOCIALIST-LABOR NOMINATIONS.

Howard Balkam, a Brooklyn Painter, the Candidate for Governor.

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, and a State ticket was placed in nomination. Hugo Vogt of New-York was elected Chairman and E. T. Nevins Secretary. Howard Balkam, a Brooklyn painter, received a unanimous nomination for Governor. In his speech of acceptance he promised to "paint the State red." Lawrence Boland, an Albany machinist, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The arm and hammer were adopted as the campaign emblem. The headquarters of the State Committee will be in New-York, and the next State Convention will be held in Rochester.

The revised constitution was the main subject of discussion at yesterday's sessions of the National Convention of the Socialist-Labor Party. The clause requiring the vote of twenty-five sections to overrule the action of the National Executive Committee was amended so that the vote of only ten sections will be sufficient.

GEN. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S DUEL.

His Representatives Talk for Seven Hours with His Adversary's Men.

HAVANA, July 8.—The Lieutenant Colonel of the Havana Volunteers and another officer of the same body to-day called upon Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who, it was reported, was to fight a duel with Manuel Ampodia, an ex-Captain in the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Gen. Johnson appointed Señor Ricardo Sanchez, a planter, and Manuel Coronado, editor of The Discusion, to represent him, Mr. Bryson, correspondent of The New-York Herald, and another person acting as witnesses, and a conference lasting seven hours was held. No definite result was reached, however, and the conference was postponed until to-morrow evening.

According to the story, the trouble between Gen. Johnson and the Spaniard was caused by an insolent letter written by the latter to La Lucha, a Havana newspaper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

—1:20 A. M.—110 East Forty-third Street; Warren Lang & Co., paper box factory; damage, $10.

—1:15 A. M.—113 Second Avenue; Carl Baab, hotel; no damage.

—2:30 A. M.—125 Allen Street; Lizzie Fink; dwelling; damage slight.

—3:55 A. M.—196 Lexington Avenue; Francis Orat, tenement; damage, $25.

—12:40 P. M.—296 West Tenth Street; John O'Connell, tenement; damage trifling.

—8:40 P. M.—770 Tenth Avenue; Frederick Fordred; damage, $5.

—10:40 P. M.—134 Bank Street; Joseph Andrews, woodyard; no damage.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS CALLED.

The Reorganization of Lloyd Collis's District Recommended.

The Republican County Committee's Committee on Organization held a large meeting last night at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street, and issued a call for primaries and conventions.

The primaries will be held in all the election districts in the city on Aug. 18, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention will be held on Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the County Convention will be held on Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. The County Convention will be held on Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. Assembly Conventions to nominate Assemblymen will be held on Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Conventions to nominate Congressmen will be held in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts, on Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. In the Seventh and Sixteenth Districts the conventions in those portions of the districts that are within the city boundaries are to be held on such dates as the Congressional Committees shall select.

The Committee on Organization considered in a secret meeting the question of the alleged padding of the rolls in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, of which Lloyd Collis is Chairman. The committee decided just before midnight to recommend the striking of twenty-five names from the rolls. The twenty-five names are those of the occupants of the twenty-foot house and the gypsy wagon in East Eighty-sixth Street. It was shown that only about fifteen persons were entitled to enrollment from the house. The committee also recommended the reorganization of the district. This means the practical suspension of Lloyd Collis and the succession of Augustus F. Schwartzler to leadership.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Forty-four Addresses at the Preliminary Session in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The fifteenth annual convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavorers will open its business sessions to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. This formal opening, which will take place simultaneously in the three big tents on the White Lot, was preceded to-night by twenty-two separate meetings in the city churches, where the several delegations have established their headquarters. Over these meetings the pastors of the several churches presided.

Forty-four addresses were made, and the list of speakers assigned therefor, comprising names of many leading preachers in the American pulpit, attracted good-sized audiences. The topic, "Deepening the Spiritual Life," was the same for each meeting, and the addresses all bore on that subject.

Among those who spoke were the Rev. F. W. Ramsay, Kentucky; J. W. Fifield, Chicago; Smith Baker, Boston; W. H. Strong, Detroit; I. E. Mason, Rochester, and P. P. Watson, Beaufort, S. C.; the Revs. L. A. Banks, Brooklyn; E. R. Young, Toronto; C. A. Barbour, Rochester; C. I. Work, Cincinnati; W. F. Wilson, Toronto; C. S. Mason, Los Angeles; Mr. Amos R. Wells, Boston; the Rev. William Rader, San Francisco; Bishop W. B. Derrick, New-York City; the Revs. P. T. Sanford, Boston; the Revs. J. B. Morgan, England; J. C. French, Newark; Leander Keyser, Dayton; I. R. Dyott, Newark; F. Hamilton, Newtonville, Mass.

New-York Delegates Start.

The New-York delegation of Christian Endeavorers left this city yesterday for Washington in two special trains over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Baltimore and Ohio, one leaving at noon and the other at 3 o'clock. The Broadway Tabernacle and the Rev. Dr. Bitting's Mount Morris Baptist Church sent the largest delegations, and other good representatives went from the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the Central Park Baptist Church, the Church of the Disciples, the Central Presbyterian Church, and the West End Presbyterian Church.

The delegates wore badges designed particularly for the convention. The color is blue and white, and the badges bear the letters "C. E." and "New-York Local Union."

Body Found at Norton's Point.

A man's body was found floating at Norton's Point, Coney Island, yesterday. It has not been identified. The man was about forty years old, his head was bald, he had side whiskers, and wore black trousers and a black and white shirt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's Ginger Tonic is your surest relief.
Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Collars. KELETA. **E. & W.** MADAWASKA. **Collars.** ONEONTA.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—NAMMACK.—On Wednesday, July 8, at St. Mary's Church, New-York, by the Rev. Arthur Kenny, Katharine, daughter of Elizabeth Nammack, to David P. Fleming, M. D.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—At rest, on Monday, July 6, at his late residence, Tenafly, N. J., the Rev. Richard Bentley, in his 75th year.
Funeral private.

CHASE.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1896, Lydia Adelaide, wife of William D. Chase and daughter of the late James Woods, Esq., of Morrisania, Westchester County.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 9, at 8 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

COLVIN.—William H. Colvin, in Chicago, Ill., aged 56 years.

HALL.—On July 7, 1896, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Hazen, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Abbe Farnam Hagaman Hall, widow of Hon. Benjamin Franklin Hall of Auburn, N. Y., in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral private. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

LAW.—On Tuesday, July 7, George Law, in the 54th year of his age, son of the late George and Sarah A. Law.
Funeral services on Friday, July 10, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, No. 259 5th Av. Interment at convenience of family.

LILIENTHAL.—At Belvoir, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 7, Susan Pollock, widow of C. H. Lilienthal.
Funeral services on Thursday, at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet 2:55 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.
Foreign papers please copy.

MORGAN.—At Bad-Neuheim, Germany, on Sunday, July 5, Sarah Spencer, wife of George H. Morgan of this city and daughter of the late Junius S. Morgan, Esq., of London.

PENTZ.—On Monday, July 6, 1896, Mary Clay, widow of Frederick Pentz, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Brogun Hoff of Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Funeral from her late residence, 416 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

SHELTON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, Nathan Shelton, aged 49 years.
Funeral in the chapel, at Jamaica, L. I., at 3:30 P. M., Thursday.

TOOKER.—On Tuesday, July 7, at his residence, 133 East 116th St., Joseph H. Tooker, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity M. E. Church, 118th St., near 2d Av., on Thursday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

VAN BENTHUYSEN.—On Monday evening, July 6, Elizabeth Root, widow of Charles Van Benthuysen.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 8 Elk St., Albany, N. Y., Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

YOUMANS.—On July 4, near Bergen, Norway, suddenly, Daniel D. Youmans, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUMANS.—On July 4, near Bergen, Norway, suddenly, Sarah E. Youmans, wife of Daniel D. Youmans, in the 41st year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

General Society Mechanics and Tradesmen.
Brothers: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate brother, Thomas Keppel, at his late residence, 18 Oakland St., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE HOE, President.
STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREPARE TO EXCLUDE THE FLIES.—Largest stock in the world of screens, screen wire, screen doors, and fixtures. ROEBUCK'S, 172 Fulton St., N. Y.; 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Custom screens made to order in any wood.

COLONIA AND CHOCTAW

WON THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB'S RACES.

The Big Schooner Is Now a Sure Winner of the Banks Cup—Light and Fluky Winds Made Slow Sailing for the Cruising Yachts at New-London Yesterday — Yachtsmen Greatly Enjoy a Dance and Reception at Night.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 8.—The Colonia won the schooner race here to-day and the Choctaw the sloop race. It was a slowly sailed race, the yachts being out until long after dark. The wind was light and fluky.

In the evening there was a brilliant ball at the Fort Griswold House, which was attended by all the visiting yachtsmen. The yachts in the harbor were all illuminated. Launches running in to the float added to the gayness of the scene.

There is considerable talk among the yachtsmen of giving up the annual cruise and rearranging the yachting programme of the year. It is proposed to have a week's yacht racing, either off the Atlantic Clubhouse or off some port on the Sound. The Sound scheme seems to find the most favor. If this is decided upon there will probably be the usual regatta down the bay, then a week's racing on the Sound, and an annual regatta in the Fall. The reason for this change is that yachtsmen do not seem to favor racing when cruising, and prefer to sail their boats comfortably and watch others work.

The pretty schooner Glendoveer has joined the fleet, and will race to Shelter Island to-morrow. On board are R. B. Carpenter, her owner; F. S. Doremus, P. M. Stewart, and C. E. V. Little—a jolly crowd of yachtsmen. If any one is looking for a position where he can spend all his time arguing, fighting, and worrying, he should become a member of a Regatta Committee. John L. Bliss has added several gray hairs to his head and W. J. Gerrish and Major McNulty are getting thin and haggard with worry. They are having protests from sunrise to sunset, and during the night.

Five sloops and two schooners were out at the starting line when the Talisman, with the Regatta Committee on board, steamed out of the harbor. The wind was light, and the start was considerably delayed again. At 10:30 o'clock the preparatory signal was given, and the sloops and the catboat Dorothy, which was to tackle the sloops, got down at the windward end of the line. The starting point was off Sarah's Ledge Buoy, and the yachts were to race to Cornfield Point Lightship, then to Race Rock, and to the starting point. If the wind should be light, the Regatta Committee was to signal at Cornfield Point Light and the yachts were to return direct.

The wind was from the west, and it was a beat to windward to Cornfield. The starting signal was given at 10:35. George Hill's cat Dorothy was the first to cross, at 10:35:18. The Acushla could have gone over first, but Wilmer Hanan was laying for the Uvira. The Acushla crossed at 10:37:28, and the Uvira at 10:37:34. The Acushla was to windward of the cutter. The Penguin was next, at 10:38:03, and the Choctaw last, at 10:38:47.

Half an hour later the schooners were started. Colonia was first over, at 11:06:47, and Amorita at 11:08:58. All the boats were on the starboard tack. The Choctaw was the first to go about. "Tom" Arnold could see what he was doing to-day and tacked inshore to get out of the force of the tide, which was running to the east. The others soon followed suit.

It was tedious work beating to windward in the light air. The schooners made a long tack out on the Sound over toward Plum Island. The wind had hauled to the southwest and Capt. Barr and Sherlock evidently thought they would get more wind on the south side of the sound. "Eddy" Fish had the same idea, and followed the schooners. They all made a big mistake. The wind went back to the west and they were left. "Tom" Arnold had got such a long lead that Fish gave up and sailed back home. The Choctaw could not shake off the Acushla though. The thirty-four-footer was right at home in the light breeze, and stuck to the Choctaw like a leech. The Choctaw was just two minutes ahead at Bartlett's Reef Lightship, and the Acushla gained a few seconds on the rest of the beat. Choctaw luffed round Cornfield Point Lightship at 2:40:40. Her spinnaker was in stops to port and her balloon jibtopsail in stops ready to break as soon as she was clear. The boom was eased off and the light sails broken out. The Acushla was next at 2:42:00. Her spinnaker was broken out at once and she chased after the Choctaw. The Penguin was next, at 2:51:40, but Capt. Brighton had to pinch and squeeze to get around.

Next to the Penguin came the catboat Dorothy, at 3:10:30. She had done well, and was by no means out of the race. The Colonia turned at 3:51:35, and the Amorita at 4:19:30. The extent of the mistake they made is shown by the fact that all the sloops and the catboat had beaten them, boat for boat. The wind then got very light, and the tide turned so that the racers had a hard time getting back. The wind hauled, and light sails had to be taken in, booms jibed, and the spinnakers set on the port side. The Choctaw passed the Bartlett's Reef Lightship at 5:29:30, and then the wind hauled back to the westward, and the spinnakers had to come in.

Very slowly the Choctaw came on to the finish, and crossed the line at 6:12:37. The wind then died out altogether, and the other boats were becalmed. About 7 o'clock it breezed up a little, and the Acushla finished at 7:26:41. The Penguin was next, at 7:40:51. The Choctaw had beaten the Penguin 1:28:58. The Choctaw had also won a leg for the Hanan bowl. In the race she had beat the Acushla 1:15:23, and the Penguin 1:28:58.

The Colonia finished at 8:25:00. The Amorita was not in sight then, and was beaten. The Colonia had taken 9:18:13 to sail the twenty-seven miles to Cornfield Lightship and back, the Regatta Committee having shortened the course. The Colonia has won the Banks Cup for schooners.

The table:

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
SCHOONERS.				
Colonia ...	11:06:47	8:25:00	9:18:13	9:18:13
Amorita ...	11:08:58	9:14:15	10:05:17	9:53:31
CLASS 5—SLOOPS.				
Penguin ..	10:38:03	7:40:51	9:02:48	9:02:48
Uvira ...	10:37:34	Did no finish.		
Choctaw ..	10:38:47	6:12:37	7:33:50	7:29:33
CLASS 7.				
Acushla ..	10:37:28	7:26:41	8:49:13	8:20:44
CATS—CLASS 1.				
Dorothy ..	10:35:18	Did not finish.		

Winners of third leg for Banks and Hanan Cups, Colonia and Choctaw.

The official table of July 7 incorrectly gave the time of finish of Amorita as 2:31:50, whereas the yacht crossed the finish line at 2:39:40; elapsed time, 4:03:43; corrected time, 3:46:57. Colonia, therefore, wins the second leg for the Banks Cup.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 8.—Passed East—Steam yachts Mindora, Charles H. Merrill; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Columbia, J. H. Ladew; Aquilo, H. A. Van Liew; Shearwater, Henry R. Walcott; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Neaira, Charles A. Gould, and Hespia. Cutter yacht Carita, W. R. Brown.

Passed West—Steam yachts Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Helvetia, C. O. D. Iselin; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton, and Josephine, George D. Widener. Schooner yacht Elsie Marie, J. B. King.

Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, arrived here this morning from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Yachts sailing to-day are steamers Ollawana, Eugene Tompkins; Sultana, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Jathiel, Mr. Thomas, and schooner Columbia, Mr. Judkins.

Yachts arriving to-day were steamers Gladys Stella, John A. Sporr; Aida of the New-York Yacht Club; Elsa, Miss E. Breeze; Scionda of the New-York Yacht Club, and Barra-Couta, Mrs. J. G. Fell, and sloop Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Xara, A. E. Tower; Sapphire, James Stillman; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Avel of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby, and sloops Daffodill, Frederic P. Sands, Wawa, James A. Stillman, and Vaquero, H. B. Duryea.

Tacoma Outsails Satanic.

BOSTON, July 8.—Tacoma turned the tables on Satanic in the second of their match races to-day and won by 4 minutes 8 seconds actual time and 5 minutes 3 seconds corrected time over the ten-mile triangular course of the Massachusetts Yacht Club off Nahant. The wind was light from the southwest and Satanic was the favorite. She did what was expected of her in the first leg to windward to Winthrop Bar Buoy and had a lead there of 1 minute 3 seconds, although she got a very poor start. But in the run to the Graves Whistling Buoy, with spinnakers set well forward, the Tacoma slid as if on a toboggan, and passed the Satanic half way over and pulled out a lead of 1 minute 14 seconds as she jibed around the buoy. She also went fast in the close reach to the finish in a freshening breeze, and won her race with due honors, though with much surprise to Satanic's backers.

The third race will be sailed Friday off City Point, over the same course as Monday's race.

Ailsa Wins a Race.

GLASGOW, July 8.—The Ailsa, Satanita, Britannia, and Caress started to-day in a race over a forty-five-mile course, under the auspices of the Royal Western of Scotland Yacht Club. The wind was extremely fluky and light, and the race was stopped at the end of the second round. The Ailsa was the winner. The Britannia was second, the Satanita third, and the Caress last.

The race for twenty-raters was contested by The Saint, Niagara, and Penitent, and was won by The Saint. The Niagara and Penitent were becalmed some distance from the finish line.

ANOTHER FOR NEW-YORK.

St. Louis Could Not Bat Meekin's Pitching to Any Extent.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 11; Cleveland, 6.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 13.
Pittsburg, 19; Washington, 0.
Louisville, 10; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Cleveland	41	20	.672
Baltimore	42	21	.667
Cincinnati	46	24	.657
Boston	38	26	.594
Pittsburg	35	29	.547
Chicago	37	34	.521
Philadelphia	33	34	.493
Washington	30	31	.492
Brooklyn	32	34	.485
New-York	27	36	.429
St. Louis	15	52	.224
Louisville	13	48	.213

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The New-Yorks had no trouble in winning from the Browns to-day. Meyers failed to appear, and Kissinger took his place at third. There was only one game, owing to delay caused Meyers's non-appearance, and the small attendance. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, 2b...	0	1	2	4	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Hart, lf....	1	0	0	0	0	Stafford, lf..	0	2	8	1	0
Parrott, cf..	1	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf..	0	0	4	0	0
Connor, 1b..	1	2	11	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0
Kis'nger, 3b.	0	1	0	2	3	Davis, 3b...	1	1	1	2	0
Douglas, rf.	0	0	5	0	0	Clark, 1b...	2	2	10	0	0
Cross, ss....	0	2	7	3	1	Con'hton, ss.	1	0	6	3	1
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Zearfoss, c..	0	1	2	0	0
Breiten'n, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Meekin, p...	1	2	0	0	0
Total......	3	7	27	23	4	Total......	8	12	27	10	1

St. Louis .... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New-York .... 0 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 2—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 3. Two-base hits—McFarland, Gleason. Home run—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Connor, (2,) Parrott, Gleason, (2,) Van Haltren, Davis, Clark. Double plays—Dowd, Cross, and Connor; Cross and Connor; Connaughton, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Meekin, 1. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Umpires—Messrs. Murphy and Wilson.

BROOKLYN'S PRETTY GAME.

Beat Cleveland by Clean Hitting and Good Fielding.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Brooklyn had a walk-away with the Clevelands to-day. Base hits rained like a Summer shower, which, coupled with perfect fielding, made the game easy for Brooklyn. Daub had the Clevelands at his mercy up to the ninth, when three singles and a three-bagger netted three earned runs. Up to that time the Clevelands had trouble to get the ball out of the diamond. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf..	2	3	2	0	0	Jones, rf....	2	3	0	0	0
McAleer, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf....	1	0	5	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	3	0	3	0	Ander'n, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b..	0	1	3	2	1	Shindle, 3b.	1	3	1	6	0
Zimmer, c..	0	0	2	0	0	Corcor'n, ss.	2	1	3	4	0
T'u, 3b&1b.	1	1	6	3	0	Lacha'e, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0
O'Con'r, 1b.	0	1	5	2	0	Schoch, 2b..	2	2	4	4	0
Blake, rf...	1	1	5	1	1	Grim, c.....	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, p.	0	1	2	1	1	Daub, p.....	0	2	0	1	0
Young, 1b..	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	6	13	27	12	3	Total ...	11	16	27	15	0

Cleveland .... 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3—6
Brooklyn .... 1 3 2 0 1 2 2 0 0—11

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 4; off Daub, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 2; by Daub, 1. Three-base hits—McAleer, McKean. Two-base hits—Anderson, Schoch. Stolen base—Burkett. Double play—Shindle, Schoch, and Lachance. Wild pitch—Daub. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville .... 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 0—10
Boston .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Boston, 5. Errors—Louisville, 2; Boston, 3. Batteries—Frazier and Dexter; Nichols and Tenny. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

AT PITTSBURG.

Washington .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg .... 5 1 0 4 0 6 3 0 x—19

Base hits—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 22. Errors—Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Mercer and Abbey and McGuire and McAuley; Hughey, Hawley, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 x—3
Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Ehret and Peitz; Whittrock and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago .... 3 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 2—13
Baltimore .... 6 0 3 0 0 1 5 0 0—15

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Baltimore, 18. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Briggs, Friend, and Donahue; McMahon, Hemming, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Oritani, 8; Engelwood, 0.

The Englewood Field Club nine were unable to obtain a single base hit off Gus Murphy's delivery in the game with Oritani at Hackensack this afternoon and suffered a shut-out. The score:

Oritani .... 1 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—8
Englewood .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Oritani, 10. Errors—Oritani, 1; Englewood, 4. Batteries—Murphy and O'Neil; Westervelt and Duryee.

Keefe Resigns as Umpire.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—"Tim" Keefe, who not so many years ago was famous the country over as a pitcher for the New-York Club, has resigned his position as a National League umpire. The once great pitcher is disgusted with the methods employed by baseball players in these days to win games. Keefe said: "My sole reason for leaving the field yesterday, and for then and there determining to sever my connection with the National game forever, is that baseball has reached a stage where it is absolutely disgraceful. It is the fashion now for every player engaged in a game to froth at the mouth, and emit shrieks of anguish whenever a decision is given which is adverse to the interests of the club to which he belongs. This may not be wearying to the general public, but it is certainly disgusting to the umpire, who gives decisions disinterestedly and as he sees the plays. The continual senseless are puerile kicking at every decision has been infinitely trying to me, and I have been considering for some time whether I had not better resign. I can apparently please nobody. I have no immediate plans for the future. I shall, first of all, return to New-York."

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Suspensions and Sanctions by the L. A. W. Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen:

SUSPENSIONS.

For false entry, C. R. Stockbridge, Westborough Mass., has been suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 26.

Allie L. Barber, Taunton, Mass., has been suspended for thirty days from June 30 for false entry.

For competing in unsanctioned races, the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from July 1:

F. C. Peach, E. N. Donahue, D. T. Heigh, W. P. Field, R. T. Jennings, and A. J. Hammond, Lynn, Mass.

For entering races and failing to appear, Owen H. Ziegler and Walter S. Keil, Philadelphia, are suspended from all track racing until July 15.

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

H. R. Renshaw, Denver, Col., own request; W. M. DeCardy, Chicago, Ill., Clause A; J. B. Lund, Chicago, Ill., Clause A; William Hawthorne, Waterville, Mo., own request; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, own request; R. B. Anderson, New-Haven, Conn., Clause I; Lloyd Beverlin, Philadelphia, Penn., own request; J. I. Butler, Meriden, Conn., Clause D; C. E. Dow, Seattle, Washington, own request; Millard J. Lee, Portland, Oregon, own request; "Bert" Schoonmaker, Spokane, Washington, Clause A; Fred Waite, Spokane, Washington, Clause A; James D. Parks, Denver, Col., own request; William Anderson, Denver, Col., Clause A; Julius Fields, Denver, Col., Clause A; James West, Denver, Col., Clause A; Kelly Wily, Denver, Col., Clause A; Fred Early, Denver, Col., Clause A; William Henry, Denver, Col., Clause A; "Ben" Green, Denver, Col., Clause A; William Jones, Denver, Col., Clause A; David Jones, Denver, Col., Clause A; Frank King, Denver, Col., Clause A; Charles West, Denver, Col., Clause A; E. W. Jarrett, Denver, Col., Clause A; James Hudspeth, Denver, Col., Clause A; A. J. Jenkins, Denver, Col., Clause A; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., own request; Charles L. V. Berg, Lemars, Iowa, own request; F. J. Lee, St. Joseph, Mo., own request; Jerre Curry, Aurora, Ill., own request; Herman Kold, Chicago, Ill., own request, and I. C. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, own request.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 10-11—Topeka Exposition Company, Topeka, Kan.
July 14—Deer Park, Penn., St. Nicholas's Church.
Sept. 7—Knights of Labor games, Baldwin Park, Jersey City, N. J.
Aug. 29—Quaker City Wheelmen, Tioga, Philadelphia, Penn.
July 25—Press race meet, Philadelphia, Penn.
Aug. 5—Bloomsburg Wheelmen, Bloomsburg, Penn.

Launches for Police Department.

The harbor service of the New-York Police Department will be improved by the addition of four serviceable naphtha launches, which will be used instead of the rowboats heretofore employed. Before selecting these launches, the department carefully investigated a number of different motors, and decided upon the launches and motors as built by the Gas Engine and Power Company, at Morris Heights, on the Harlem.

The launches ordered by the department will be 30 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches beam, and about 2 feet 6 inches draught. The frames will be of selected seasoned white oak, hackmatac stem—the stern post dovetailed into the keel, and the counter dovetailed into the stern post and thoroughly fastened—planking of selected cedar, copper fastened. A standing roof top of wood is to be fitted with glass windows forward, which can be lowered in fine weather, and raised in wet weather for protection to the men. Cushions, steering wheel, lamps, boathooks, anchors, &c., will be furnished. In fact, the launches will be complete in every particular, and built strong and substantial and thoroughly adapted for hard service, which they will be put to by the harbor police. These launches will be completed and ready for the department's use by the latter part of this month.

American Shooters Did Well.

H. J. Dolan, F. R. Webster, and J. B. Ellison, the American pigeon shots who took part in the international tourneys at Paris and London, arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. Mr. Ellison said that they had from fifty to eighty competitors at Paris from France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Australia, and England. The Americans had the credit of shooting more birds than any others, and all of them won two or more contests.

In the London tournament Webster and Work, Americans, and Anderson, English, tied, each shooting twenty-one birds. The prize of $1,500 was divided between them, and the three then shot for the cup, which was a part of the prize. Anderson won it.

PARIS'S NEXT EXHIBITION.

Comment on the Method Adopted for Providing the Necessary Funds.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

The organizers of the exhibition of 1900 have launched a financial scheme which would seem senseless if they could not count on the passion for lotteries. They have announced the issue of 3,250,000 bonds of 20f. each. The 65,000,000f. thus produced, coupled with the subsidies from the Paris municipality and the State, amounting to 100,000,000f. are to be employed in starting the building operations.

These comprise two palaces in the Champs Elysées in place of the Palace of Industry, a bridge over the Seine, and the buildings which will cover the immense area from the extremity of the Champ de Mars to the chief entrance in the Champs Elysées.

Each bond will entitle the holder to twenty admission tickets and to a chance in twenty-nine drawings. The latter, which are certainly the great attraction, include money prizes of 500,000f., 100,000f., 10,000f., and smaller sums down to 100f. The bondholders are also entitled to reduced railway fares from the provinces to Paris and back, reduced rates of conveyance within Paris, and reduced rates of admission to the entertainments in the exhibition itself. There will, of course, be no return of the capital to persons not winning lottery prizes.

Now, the first question which arises is whether there will really in six months be 65,000,000 paying entries, or about 360,000 a day. Some persons will doubtless go twenty or thirty times, but in 1889 there were only 28,000,000 paying entries. One million two hundred thousand bonds of 25f. had then been issued, so that about 2,000,000 tickets were unused, though they could latterly be purchased for 25c. Strictly speaking, indeed, the admissions numbered only 25,500,000, but on certain special days the charge was 5f. or 10f., and each visitor, therefore, used five or ten tickets.

This will again be the case in 1900; but in 1889 the daily average of tickets used was 140,000, whereas if the 65,000,000 are to be used in 1900 the daily average must be 360,000. To a certain extent, however, the inevitable fall in the selling price of the tickets will swell the attendance, and it is obvious that nobody will pay a franc at the turnstiles when he can buy a ticket in the streets for a quarter of the price. But whether the great bulk of the tickets is used or not, the exhibition coffers will receive the 65,000,000f. Of course, the organizers do not count on any further receipts from admissions. They will, however, make money by letting sites to exhibitors.

Curiously enough, although the public subscription for the bonds does not open till Monday, brokers have for ten days been delivering scrip, at first at a slight premium, but latterly at par. They undertake to deliver a bond even if the applications exceed the issue. Up to a short time ago more than 2,000,000 bonds had thus been subscribed for, and this number will be swelled shortly.

I know one financial establishment which has had to engage an extra staff of clerks to receive these applications, which in two days have numbered 12,000. I do not think the applications will be considerably in excess, but I have reason to believe that the issue will be covered, so that before long there will be 65,000,000f. in hand, minus the percentage to brokers. The financial resources of the exhibition are thus insured.

North Carolina Loses, Texas Gains.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Dr. George Tayloe Winston, President of the University of North Carolina, accepts the position of President of the University of Texas, recently tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Regents of that institution. In this acceptance North Carolina loses her foremost educator and her first scholar, and this announcement will be read with unfeigned regret in every section of the Commonwealth. Dr. Winston is in the prime of life, strong in mind and body, and is animated by the spirit of progress that is typified in the largeness and liberality that characterize Texan methods of public education. He is a man of the highest natural endowment, and to this adds the best education to be had in the schools and universities of America. He was the best scholar at Horner's famed preparatory school, led his classes in the United States Naval Academy, and was the best scholar at Cornell University. Upon these foundations, his constant habit of mastering all problems, supplemented by travel in this country, England, Germany, France, and Italy, where he studied Old World methods of education and civilization, has enabled him to build a structure of scholarship that gives him rank among the dozen foremost college Presidents in this country. He numbers his friends by the thousand, and there are few enterprises or interests in the State that have not felt the value of his counsel and co-operation.

A Hundred-Thousand Wedding Gift.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Charles W. Clark, the eldest son of William A. Clark, the Montana millionaire mine-owner, banker, and politician, was married to Katherine Quinn Roberts, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Cunningham, in Butte, June 29. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. C. Blackiston of the Episcopal Church in Butte, assisted by Bishop Brewer of Helena. Mr. Clark was attended by his brother, William A. Clark, Jr., and Miss Ada Roberts, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Shortly after the ceremony the bride and groom left for the East on a bridal tour that will consume several months.

The wedding was to have taken place about six months ago, but was postponed on account of the sudden death at Cornell College of Paul Clark, a brother of the groom, and for the same reason the marriage was a quiet affair. None of the relatives of Mr. Clark except a younger brother was present, but his father was very substantially represented by a check for $100,000, whiuh he sent to the groom. The young man is twenty-four years of age and a graduate of Yale University. During the past year he has been in charge of one of his father's big mines in Butte. The bride is a handsome young woman, who has supported herself and widowed mother for several years, being typewriter and stenographer in the office of a firm of lawyers. She is twenty-three years of age.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Visitors in the City enjoy its beauty and factory prices.

BICYCLES.

Victors For Gentlemen.

Victorias For Ladies.

The "refinement of manufacture" is forcibly exemplified in these machines, in which the details are so perfectly worked out and so harmoniously combined as to drive a man to poetry. If you appreciate a good thing well done, see the VICTORS.

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The reason we can buy and sell cheap. Double guarantee with each, maker's and ours.
$100 1896 COLUMBIAS........$89.00
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$75 " DUKES............$39.00
$65 " EMPIRE...........$35.00
$60 " COLTONS.........$29.50
$100 Dry Goods Store Bicycles...$27.50
Bicycles Sent C. O. D. Privilege of Examination.
Dealers Call and Get Quantity Prices.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO.,
23 PARK ROW, Opp. Post Office.

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Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45 TO $70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
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THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
SIX RACES.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday to and including July 11, (rain or shine.)
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
Concert by Lander.
Trains leave foot E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., at 12:10, and half hourly to 2:40 P. M., (Parlor Car train 1 P. M.) Boats from foot Whitehall St. via Bay Ridge half hourly after 11:10. All Brooklyn Ferries connect with electric roads direct to track. Special accommodations returning from track.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Ardendearg, (letters must be directed "per Ardendearg.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doria, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July §27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. §1 at 6.30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 2, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia ....July 11 Circassia ....July 25
Furnessia ....July 18 Anchoria ....Aug. 8
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
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WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, July 15, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.
Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, July 11, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Jy 9, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, July 16, 7 AM | Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM
I. Cab., $100 and upward; II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS......July 15 | PARIS..........Aug. 5
ST. PAUL.......July 22 | ST. LOUIS......Aug. 12
NEW-YORK ...July 29 | ST. PAUL......Aug. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southw'k, Jy. 15, 1:30 PM | Noordland, July 29, Noon
Berlin, July 22, Noon | Friesland, Aug. 5, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM | Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 11, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., July 18, 6 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. OBDAM ....Saturday, July 11, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
First cabin, $55-70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC ....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.........................Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU...........................Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu........Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, J'y 10, M. ALLIANCA, J'y 20, noon.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.........................Friday, July 10
IROQUOIS.........................Tuesday, July 14
ALGONQUIN.......................Friday, July 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS,
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for points in the Catskill Mountains, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. The usual railroad conections at Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Company's offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.
DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at
5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays for Fall River direct, connecting express trains due Boston 7:00 and 8:30 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.
6:30 P. M., week days only for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 5:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.
Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Otis Elevating Railway, Catskill Mountains,
SHORTEST, QUICKEST, and most Direct Route to
KAATERSKILL HOTEL, CATSKILL MT. HOUSE, HAINES CORNERS, TANNERSVILLE AND THE PARKS.
Secure through tickets at offices of the New-York Central and West Shore Railroads, Hudson River Day Line, and Catskill Evening Line.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing-room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Adirondack resorts south of Lake Clear—Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Burlington, St. Albans, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack resorts north of Lake Clear, Saratoga, St. Albans, and Montreal. Fridays only, Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville, and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor Car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A B C—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:45 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free to Niagara Falls.
5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway N.Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express, Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown, 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect June 28, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, (does not stop at Long Branch,) and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 28, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:20, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Red Bank,) (4:45 except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and intermediate points.
1:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P. M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, (except Long Branch,) 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, (except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are five beautiful painted windows in New-York, which, if they were on the other side of the water, would attract many American visitors. They are in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The windows are in the chancel, and people who know the churches and cathedrals of the Old World say there is nothing there at all similar to them.

The church is rich in windows of stained glass on either side of the nave and transepts, but the chancel windows are painted. The striking feature about them is the sun, which appears in each red and brilliant, looking not like paint, but the real sunlight bursting through the cloud and darkness of the varying scenes. The reflection of the sunlight upon the sides of the cross in the middle window is wonderful. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning of a clear day, when the windows can be seen to best advantage, the bark on the wood of the cross and the very grain at the end of the wooden crosspiece are visible.

"An Archbishop from Greece was here the other day with a priest of the Greek Church," said the sexton, "and they admired the windows exceedingly. They said they had never seen anything like them."

The full rays of the outside light are not allowed to shine upon the painted glass. They are protected in the rear by clouded glass windows. There has been some talk of having electric light behind them at night, but nothing has been done about it as yet. The church is open daily from 9 o'clock until 5. The former rector of the church was the Rev. W. Henry Y. Satterlee, who was recently elected to a Bishopric in the Episcopal Church.

***

The first seats in an elevated train to be taken are always the four cross seats facing forward. It was one of the hottest evenings we have had recently. The car was filling up rapidly, but one of the favorite seats was vacant. The window was closed. A young woman tried it first. She put bundles, purse, wrap, gloves, parasol, and newspaper carefully down on the seat and prepared, with a look of some anxiety on her face, to open the window. The conductor was not in sight. She put her fingers in place, rested a moment, gathered all her strength, and raised. But the window went up easily. A pleased, triumphant expression chased the worried look from her face. She pushed the window to its greatest height and then prepared to let it down to the spring. Down, down, down it came, but it did not stop. She raised it again, and again it followed the fingers to the windowsill. She raised it still again, felt inside and out, but the trouble was with the spring. With a disappointed air, she took up her bundles, purse, gloves, parasol, newspaper, and took another seat.

A gayly dressed man came in with a young woman whom he was taking out for the evening. She settled back in the corner of the choice seat with a contented air, and he raised the window. It came down again. He examined the whole sash and frame carefully, still the window came down. They took another seat. A stout, middle-aged man came in puffing and blowing, delighted to have a high-backed seat. He took off his hat and wiped the perspiration from his forehead before he opened the window. The result was no more successful than the others had been, and he left, still hot and muttering.

It was better than a circus, the passengers said, and it amused them all the way to Harlem as at each station the feelings of hope, joy, and varying expressions of annoyance and disgust crept over the countenance of the people who tried that seat.

***

There is no need of going into the country without the necessary implements to drive the nail in time. There are pretty little oak wall cabinets on the market which contain all the tools an amateur home repairer could possibly need. On the inside of one door is a hatchet, on the other a tack hammer there is a small saw in the body of the cabinet, a wooden mallet, chisels, awls, gimlets, pincers, and any number of other things, even to a nice little glue pot for melting glue. In the two small drawers at the bottom of the cabinet is a supply of screws, nails, and tacks. It is a valuable little carpenter's shop, but it is not inexpensive. It costs $25.

***

There are some wonderful new things in lamps. They have fluffy shades of tulle, which are not unusual, but up the standard of the lamp, which is tall and slender, twines a vine of artificial flowers, and at the base is a real bird stuffed. We are not so far from the days of wax flowers and illuminated texts.

***

There were wax flowers on a pretty afternoon tea table in a pretty out-of-town house the other day. That was, at least, what every one thought. They were pond lilies. There were half a dozen white flowers and two or three pink ones. They were standing well out from a long, slender vase. "What a wonderful imitation!" said a visitor. Then, as she bent over them, she saw drops of water on their petals. "Real flowers?" said a second visitor. "I was about to say they were not a good imitation, because they were too perfect."

***

"We import about 5,000,000 Japanese fans a year," said the man in charge of this line of goods in the wholesale department of a big and popular Broadway establishment devoted to Eastern goods. "We have had one import order this year for 1,000,000 fans of the plain variety from one man, who will use them for advertising purposes. You see by the mark on this one fan that we now have on hand 60,000 of the cheap Nagoya original Japanese fans, and we have had 500,000. They range from 8 to 13 inches in size.

"By original Japanese fan I mean the kind we first found when we went to Japan for them. One of the finer ones has thirty-three sticks of darker colored wood, and the same number of narrow folds. There are fine Japanese scenes on the paper, and others in brown are just below them on the sticks, which are close enough together to warrant the decoration. You can bend these fans any way you like, and they will not break. This is the Mandarin fan. The dark-colored bamboo gold-splashed paper and numerous sticks mark the mandarin. Here is one of the original Chinese fans, showing unexcelled figure work and many Chinese characters. The folds are wider, and the sticks fewer. After the original designs we took up the fans with very wide folds and very few sticks—one in the centre of a fold. Then came a medium width fold, with more sticks. Last year we had the Japanese Empire fan, very small. We sent on a fan to be imitated, and the Japanese workers copied the shape and outline of design and filled it in in their own original Japanese style. This year we have the larger empire fans, with silver sticks, the color work done by hand on gauze. Next year we shall have a new Japanese fan, with places for the monograms and hotel letterheads, for which there is a craze just now. We have had this fan dummy made. It has Japanese scenes upon it; but where the characters carry banners and things of that kind on poles, which they have in their hands, the face of each banner, &c., will be left a blank, and there can be pasted the letterhead. Japanese fans range in price from 1 cent to $6 or $7.

***

"Public employes," said the man who is known as a confirmed old bachelor, "should be as carefully examined to see if they have what is known as a straight eye as for color blindness. You seldom go into a hall or large public place of assembly that you do not see a picture with one end an inch or so higher than the other. The man whose duty it is to dust it does not know, and neither do his superiors. It is a positive pain to any one with a straight eye to see it, and I believe those things are injurious to the younger generation."

***

They were emulating Herrmann at the little ten-cent show. The magician had thrown his cards around in the audience, caused them to appear and disappear in a most marvelous way, not to speak of many other things at which the assembled audience had gazed with open-eyed amazement. But the end came finally, and as they slowly filed out, one little old woman saw something bright in the aisle, picked it up, saw the red spots that marked a five of diamonds, and dropped it quickly. "It's a witch card," she said, and drew up her skirts that not even the hem of them might touch it.

***

"The barefaced way in which they use an article they have put down to a low price as bait to catch customers is astonishing," he said. "I saw some scarfs in a shop window the other day which were pretty and reasonable in price. I went in and bought several, as I happened to need them just then. I saw them wrapped and saw my change made and then laid aside, while the man who had waited on me showed me almost everything he had in stock. That was a very respectable sort of shop, too."

ANOTHER CAPTAINCY VACANT.

Siebert of the Second Precinct Retired from the Police Department.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and retired Police Captain Jacob Siebert of the Second Precinct, on his own application, on a pension of $1,375 a year. Capt. Siebert was appointed to the police force Feb. 4, 1861, and was made a Roundsman May 3 of the same year. He was promoted to Sergeant Aug. 27, 1862, and on Aug. 20, 1863 he became a Captain. He was dismissed from the force on charges Feb. 26, 1878, but was reinstated by the courts March 26, 1879. He was indicted last Summer for extortion and was suspended from duty, but the indictment was dismissed several weeks ago, and he was restored to duty.

The Police Commissioners also retired Sergt. Cornelius Reid of the Tenth Precinct on a pension of $1,000 a year, and Policemen William H. Lake of the Fourth Precinct and John Breen of the Thirteenth Precinct on pensions of $700 a year each.

As Commissioner Andrews had to leave the meeting and would not return to the city before Monday, it was agreed, upon the suggestion of Commissioner Parker, to postpone the examinations for Deputy Chief until July 24, and of Captains for Inspectors until July 17. Some of the new Captains will then have a chance to enter the examination for Inspectors.

Col. Grant wanted to confirm Acting Captains Grant, Groo, Vredenburgh, Moynihan, and Young. He said they were all veterans, and that the Commissioners were agreed on them. He also said there were no objections to the next three men on the list, who are Acting Captains Walsh, Steinkamp, and Brown, and that they could also be confirmed. Commissioner Parker thought it better to wait until Commissioner Andrews was present.

"I think we can fill the vacancies that exist," he said, "laying aside the differences between Col. Grant and myself on one side and Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews on the other. I believe we can come to an understanding."

"I am delighted to do that," replied Commissioner Roosevelt.

It was then agreed to appoint eight new Captains at the meeting next Wednesday. They will be Grant, Groo, Vredenburgh, Young, Moynihan, Steinkamp, Brown, and Walsh.

Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Parker held an executive session later to discuss the appointment of a Captain to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Capt. Siebert, which leaves nine Captains to be appointed.

SOME TROUBLE OVER TICKETS.

By Which Delegates to a Convention Were Delayed.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Owing to somebody's blunder a large number of delegates to the National Educational Association Convention at Buffalo were subjected to all manner of annoyances before they were able to proceed east. They arrived in Chicago from the West yesterday morning, and when they boarded the trains for Buffalo found that the Eastern roads refused to accept their tickets, claiming they were not good after July 6. The trouble seemingly arose over a misunderstanding between the Western and Eastern lines as to dates of sale. It was, however, finally adjusted by the Western roads going down in their pockets and buying the delegates full fare trip tickets, Chicago to Buffalo, after the travelers had become weary and disgusted because of the inconvenince to which they were put.

East-Bound Grain Rates.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday considered the question of east-bound grain rates, which has recently been the subject of some complaint on the part of Western and Southwestern lines. Commissioner Midgley and a delegation of representatives of the lines in the Western Freight Association conferred with the managers regarding the matter, but no result was reached. The conference will be continued to-day.

Ontario and Western.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad yesterday, President Fowler suggested that the general offices of the company be removed from New-York to Middletown, because of the large assessment of taxes by the New-York Municipal Government. The suggestion was laid on the table for future consideration.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Members of the Western Passenger Association at the meeting in Chicago last Tuesday devoted a large part of the time to a discussion of excursions on the certificate plan and the appointment of an Auditing Committee. The docket being considered is an extremely lengthy one, and it is likely the meeting will last the greater part of the week.

—Three certificates of membership of the Produce Exchange were sold at auction yesterday. They brought $220, $210, and $215, respectively.

—A meeting of the Western roads will be held in Chicago to-day to consider the existing trouble over grain rates.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the saloon passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe were the following:

White Star Steamship Teutonic, from Liverpool, via Queenstown—W. H. Cortelyou, Surgeon Major F. J. Doyle, Mrs. F. Raoul-Duval, Miss E. Raoul-Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Hill, Miss Hill, Dr. George W. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, E. H. Laing, Homer M. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pritchard, Joseph Pulitzer, R. Pulitzer, W. H. Shaw, E. L. Shipman, the Rev. C. A. Smith, Lord Sudeley, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer, the Misses Thayer, Col. C. C. G. Thornton, the Rev. E. Tierney, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. White.

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems, from Genoa, via Naples and Gibraltar—Alfred Watkins, Miss Gertrude Watkins, and George S. Gilchrist.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the steamship Havel from Bremen, via Southampton, were Baroness Nora Halkett, Baroness A. Hayningen Heune, and the Misses Hayningen Huene.

The President Takes a Sail.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 8.—With the exception of a few hours this afternoon, the President remained at Gray Gables all day. Bulletins from the Convention Hall were handed him by the operator, which he carefully read, and he followed the deliberations with much interest. His catboat Ruth was down the bay to-day for the first time since he arrived here, and the President had a short sail.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.) Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN, Auburndale, Mass., (ten miles from Boston.) Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life, with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence, the best musical and literary entertainments in Boston, and convenient access to places of historic interest. Rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games; gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures on topics adapted to the ideal administration of home. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the **unit**. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—A Classical Seminary of high grade for boys and girls. Beautiful and healthful location in the Hudson River Valley. Conservatory of Music, Art, and Elocution. For catalogues address REV. A. H. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, N. Y.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY PROCURED IN GOOD PATENTS. Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach. MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL. The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast. See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH HOTEL AND COTTAGES. NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896. On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R. LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

THE ARVERNE, Arverne by the Sea. NOW OPEN. Thirty Minutes from Long Island City. ARTHUR R. WOOD.

Summer Homes on Long Island. "Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DAHLMAN'S WHITE HOUSE, Arverne, L. I., Box. 106; special season rates; elegant rooms, grounds, unexcelled cuisine. Branch, 178 Lexington Av., accommodates visitors.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE. L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA. THE BREAKERS. (formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE. Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

National Hotel, Canarsie. Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Babylon, L. I. Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. TWENTY-SECOND SEASON. **SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.** OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER. T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. Hotel Earlington, THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN. **St. James Hotel.** Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Illustrated pamphlet on application. E. M. EARLE & SON, New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. THE KENDALLWOOD. SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

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WORDEN'S HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator, steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. **UNITED STATES HOTEL.** Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

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Hotel Kaaterskill, Now Open. Kaaterskill Mountain, Kaaterskill Park, Kaaterskill Lake, Kaaterskill Falls. Four Hours from New-York. EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. For information address HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO., KAATERSKILL POST OFFICE, GREENE CO., N. Y.

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NEW-YORK—Lake George.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE, Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

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WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

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TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE. Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at **7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.** for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDEINN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS. Blue Mountain Lake. Prospect House, NOW OPEN. Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River Railroads. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES, ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES, LAKE LUZERNE, Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains. Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to Oct. 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE. **THE CHATEAUGAY.** Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. Circulars and information at "SCOFIELD'S," 1 Madison Av., N. Y., or C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS. **THE BERKELEY,** SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular. WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. **THE MANSION HOUSE,** ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE LAKE HOUSE. The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ORIGINAL **HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,** On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y. PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16. EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE VICTORIA, Larchmont-on-the-Sound. Open until Oct. 1st. J. ALONZO NUTTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. **COLEMAN HOUSE,** Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N.J. Or, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

HOTEL ALBION, Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL. NOW OPEN. Baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rates; descriptive and illustrated booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG. HOTEL BRESLIN. ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. The varied attractions to be found here, combining both mountain and water scenery, making it one of the most desirable resorts in the country. Hotel with all the modern appointments, including elevator; rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, &c., Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. **THE NEW WALLINGFORD,** Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. 2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated. **Special Pullman for the Springs** leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va. For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av. Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

35th ST., 68 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; same block as New-York Clubhouse; thoroughly renovated; every convenience; gentlemen only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; smart, willing, obliging; city or country; Irish, Protestant; private family; personal reference. Fancy goods store, 223 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to assist with any other kind of work; by a respectable Swedish girl; first-class city reference. A. R., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—By two sisters; one to do light housework and chamberwork; the other to mind children and as seamstress. 475 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; is a good seamstress; first-class city reference. M. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 119 East 128th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 337 East 81st St.; Sugrue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; city or country. Present employer's, 122 West 81st St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general houseworker, or laundress. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By a couple, speaking only French; wife first-class cook and pastry cook; man waiter and general housework; references; city or country. French, 178 Thompson St.

COOK.—By South German woman; takes full charge in kitchen; seven years' reference; country preferred. Johanna Eppstein, 64 12th St., College Point, L. I.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, entrées, meats, game, desserts, and marketing; six years' city reference. Mary, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; will wash and iron; city reference; country or city. 135 East 27th St., shoe store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young Protestant girls; one cook, excellent laundress; other waitress and chambermaid; no objections to country. 436 East 59th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; laundress; good baker; willing, obliging; city or country; best city reference. 533 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; in private family; good baker; willing, obliging; city or country; best city reference. 538 8th Av., ring second bell.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. 111 West 62d St.; ring bell fifth floor, west.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in country hotel, or boarding house; has best reference. 230 West 47th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook and laundress in private family; city; good city references. 445 West 48th St., Morrison's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of fine family cooking; country preferred; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Protestant; good plain cook; competent in all its branches. Office present employer, 320 West 42d St.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; city reference. 129 West 28th St.

COOK.—By neat, competent American woman from the East as good cook; excellent reference; $20. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city references. 213 West 67th St., first floor.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class; city or country; personal references. 65 West 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker by day or week in families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; best references; terms moderate; city or country. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess; good city references. Schmidt, 449 East 86th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess; fond of children; good sewer; best city references. R. Dramia, 28 Sutton Place, near East 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl for general housework or chamberwork in small private family; city or country; best city references. 1,152 3d Av.

HOUSEWORKER or COOK.—By young girl as general houseworker or cook; washing and ironing. Curry, 156 West 126th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; never seasick; best city references. R. O., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced in all her duties; excellent packer; speaks three languages, and acts as courier; highest references. Address, for two days, Swiss, 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged, first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser and packer; like the country or traveling; highest reference. Eugenie, 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid for young lady and to do light chamberwork; very good seamstress; best references. M. H., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swede; experienced packer, hairdresser, and masseuse; good references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; good dressmaker and hairdresser; willing and obliging; would travel; best reference. R. R., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland woman; first-class; city or country; best city reference. 229 West 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent Frenchwoman with 15 years' experience as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; very best of city references. Nurse, 131 West 31st St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; can take care of child from birth; fully understands bottle feeding; personal city reference. J. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By American nurse; take entire charge of infant; can see last employer; five years' references; hospital experience; city or country. Call, two days, at 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged German; speaks French and English; to care for child and do light upstairs work; country preferred; good reference. M. G., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; seven years' best doctors' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city or country; best references. M. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; best of city reference; private family; country preferred. 346 West 52d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American; city references. 956 8th Av.; ring Carroll's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; takes butler's place; willing and obliging; wages $25; city references. A., 385 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY (TEACHER) DESIRES TO TRAVEL with family; highest references. A. G. S., Box 198 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WANTS work in small private family; is willing and honest. 442 West 54th St., one flight up; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent English-trained servant; makes excellent salads; keeps silver in splendid order; willing, obliging; excellent recommendations; wages reasonable. Albert, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; competent; understand their duties; private family or club; personal city references. H. L., 215 West 36th St., first bell.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced indoor servant; first-class on silver; best references. 905 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; first-class references; sober, honest. Pierre, 325 West [illegible] St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; understands his duties; first-class reference. A. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her coachman; ten years' reference. P. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced horseman; good appearance; best reference. William, 113 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By German; middle aged; handy for any kind of work; reference. Holt, 78 East 3d St., rear.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced horseman; good appearance; best reference. William, 113 West 33d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Fourteen years' city references from two last places; careful city driver; sober, honest, civil, obliging, as references will certify; no objection to the country. B., care H. M. Duncan, 487 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM—By a respectable young man, 23, single, just disengaged, as coachman and groom; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country. T. C., 170 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man as first-class coachman; city or country; disengaged unexpectedly; can be personally recommended by last employer. W. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class references; last employer can be seen. J. G., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—With private family; young man understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; highly recommended. Coachman, 142 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; 35; married; can drive four-in-hand and tandem, and blow the horn if necessary. T. M., private stable, 115 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and RIDER.—German; age, 30; married; no family; understands his business; good references; city or country. C. Herz, 240 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer can certify. J. C., 230 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man as first-class coachman; city or country; experienced driver; good city reference. H. L., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; has best references. Coachman C., Box 191 Times.

COACHMAN.—English; married; one child; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city references; city or country. Edgar, 9 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; native of Scotland; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses; experienced driver; first-class reference. Coachman, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent city coachman; am at liberty through employer leaving for Europe; references for past fourteen years. B., 200 West 77th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care and planting of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy lawns; laying out and improving grounds; married; no children; reference. Gardener, Box 168 Times.

GARDENER.—French; married; one child; competent in all branches; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's place; 20 years' experience in America; best references. M., 471 7th Av., bakery store, corner 33d St.

GARDENER.—By married man; English; has no family; understands care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; can give fourteen years' reference. J. L., 116 West 84th St., care of janitor.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands greenhouses, flowers, and fruits; many years' experience; competent; good reference. J. A., 51 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, VALET, or BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as second man, valet, or butler; willing and obliging; good references. Blakeman, 220 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman in private family as second man; excellent references. Walter Reeves, 633 Willow Av., Hoboken.

SECOND MAN or GROOM in private stables; English; good references. F. R., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses and cattle; keep lawns in order; can drive and do other necessary work; city reference. J. Kull, 903 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By reliable young man; understands care of horses, lawns; handy with tools; any kind of work; willing and obliging; references. H. S., 420 East 84th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses and cattle; keep lawns in order; can drive and do other necessary work; city reference. J. Kull, 903 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man; employment of any kind on gentleman's place; city or country; best reference. Tuthill, 337 West 16th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, employment of any kind, on gentleman's place; city or country; best reference. Tuthill, 337 West 16th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By first-class English valet; two or three gentlemen; understands his business thoroughly. P., Box 339, Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—Age, 27; good city references. J. Robinson, 159 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A gentlemen's furnishing store; no experience. W., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BOY (16) WISHES POSITION; ANYTHING; NOT WORK SATURDAYS; FAIR PENMAN; BEST REFERENCES GIVEN. A. B., BOX 197 TIMES.

BOY, (17,) AFTER BEING ONE YEAR IN THE commercial class, desires to enter a wholesale house where he can advance himself; can furnish certificate. F. C. Blust, 223 East 76th St.

DRIVER or FOOTMAN.—By young man, nineteen to twenty; good appearance; understands care of horses and waiting; as driver or footman in private family; reference. Address, by letter only. W. H. R., 1,074 Lexington Av.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man; married; used to delivery wagon; five years' reference. J. S., 149 East 32d St., harness store.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION IN THE stationery business; experience in the mercantile and manufacturing line; can fill a position inside or outside in that line of work. Willing, Box 287 Times, Up Town.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SHOES.—An experienced shoe salesman; must understand his business. J. W. Kidd, 127 Newark Av., Jersey City.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Advertising Makes Wheels Go Round.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A dealer tells THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there are about 4,000,000 bicycle riders in this country, and that "the wheels now ridden represent $300,000,000, the clothing of the riders $10,000,000, and sundries and repairs $20,000,000." All this vast business has been built up in a few years, and largely by advertising. Of course, the wheel would have made its way anyhow. But it got its scorching pace from publicity, and that influence, in quickening competition, has made the bicycle users no less than the bicycle builders largely its debtors.

Testing the Agent.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Affable Stranger—Kindly tell me what time the 4 o'clock train leaves.

Ticket Agent—Well, of all the chump questions! Say, you'd better chase yourself away before the depot falls on you.

Affable Stranger—Oh, never mind, if the question irritates you. I just wanted a little information. I'm the new Superintendent of the road, you know.

Lost Opportunity.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I saw a very interesting article in the paper on 'How a Boer Goes Courting,' Miss Dukane," said young Mr. Birmingham, whose persistent attentions are very annoying to that young lady.

"Indeed?" replied Miss Dukane, sweetly. "If I had known there was any demand for literature on how bores go courting, I could have contributed some personal experiences."

Two of a Kind.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Jehiel," said the old lady in awed tones, "that there man with the big bosom pin give the porter a dollar."

A bitter expression gathered about the old man's mouth as he looked out of the car window.

"Oh," said he, "them plutocrats is all good to each other, black er white."

The Decadent Nightmare.

From The Detroit Tribune.

He started up from his sleep, shrieking affrightedly.

"Nightwheel?" they asked, solicitously.

"Yes," he answered, "one of those old-fashioned high ones."

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. Swept by Ocean Breezes.

SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

RICE'S EVANGELINE Daily exc. Sun. 8:50 P. M. Saturday Mat. 4 P. M.

RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL. Except Sunday, 3:30 & 9 P. M.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS & CUBA. Except Sunday, 8:15 P. M.

Half hourly trains from foot East 34th St. Special trains after all performances without regard to schedule.

Seats for Rice's Evangeline on sale at L. I. R. R. office, 1,313 Broadway.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. The Largest and Handsomest in the World. PRESS ELDRIDGE, CORA ROUTT, IDA HOWELL, FALKE & SEMON, THREE DELIVINES, KATHLEEN WARREN, FANNIE LESLIE, HAINES & PETTINGILL, FELIX AND CAIN, MAUD NUGENT, ÆOLIAN TRIO, GILMORE & LEONARD, CAROLINE HULL. EVENINGS..........8:15 TO 12. In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall. Admission, 50c.; reserved, $1; boxes, $6. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING.

Herald Sq. Theatre, Friday, July 10. GREAT SPECIAL NIGHT. **PATIENCE** WITH A GREAT STAR CAST. Lillian Russell, Sadie Martinot, Dorothy Morton, Lillian Swain, Henry E. Dixey, W. T. Carleton, Aubrey Boucicault, W. McLoughlin, J. T. Sheehan, and a great chorus of 40.

CASINO! 50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT Next Fri. Evening! SOUVENIRS! IN GAY NEW-YORK! Next Fri. Evening! CASINO ROOF! Big Vaudeville Till Midnight! Admission Only 50c. Rain or Clear.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS, Lex. Av., 43d to 44th St. Every even'g, Rain or Shine, Vaudeville and Concerts. Mora, Newsboys' Quintet, and others. Room for 10,000. Popular prices.

BROADWAY. Cor. of 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Sat. at 2. 4th MONTH. DE WOLF HOPPER. 4TH MONTH. Sousa & Klein's EL CAPITAN. 100th Performance Rapidly Approaching.

Hammerstein's Olympia. B'way & 44th St. Fregoli and all the best stars. Roof Garden. SUNDAY EVE'G GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MARIE DRESSLER, Levy, Biondi. The Vitascope. 2 Bands. Adm., 50c. KOSTER & BIAL'S.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St. Adm., 25c., 12 to 12. J. W. Ransone, Fields & Lewis, Cee-Mee, Big Ballets. Garden of Palms, Auditorium, and Roof Garden.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th St. & Lex. Av. Conried-Ferenczy Comic Opera Co. Gypsy Baron.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach. Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R., Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents. WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Coney Island. Brooklyn Bridge. Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route. Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach. VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M.; East 31st St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 31st St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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END OF PARKER HEARING

MR. ROOSEVELT TELLS MORE ABOUT THE POLICE BOARD TROUBLES.

Admits that Special Meetings Were Called When Members Wished to Leave Town—Question of Chief Conlin Being Obliged to Recommend Promotions—Glimpses of Inside Conferences, Especially with Mr. Platt—Mr. Parker's Motion.

The hearing in the charges against Police Commissioner Parker was resumed before the Mayor yesterday and concluded last night. The session began in the morning, with Commissioner Roosevelt still on the stand.

Mr. Roosevelt's cross-examination was conducted by Gen. Tracy, and he was forced to admit that a number of the special meetings from which it was charged Mr. Parker was absent were called either to accommodate Mr. Roosevelt or Commissioners Grant and Andrews, who were about to leave the city.

It was shown by the course of the questioning that the defendant believed that during the present hearing Mr. Roosevelt had endeavored to compel Chief Conlin to recommend for promotion men whom Mr. Parker opposed.

Commissioner Parker, in rebuttal, testified that Mr. Roosevelt's testimony had placed him in a wrong position with regard to his connection with the Greater New-York project. He gave, also, an account of the meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt at the house of Frederick Gibbs, formerly known as the "Wicked" Gibbs, but now, according to Mr. Root, shorn of his wickedness by his appointment as a member of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Parker was anxious to tell what occurred at the meeting of the Mayor with the Police Commissioners before the election of 1895 on the subject of the enforcement of the excise law, but was stopped by an objection from the prosecution.

At the close of the meeting Commissioner Parker, in the absence of his counsel, made a formal motion for the dismissal of the charges. Mayor Strong reserved his decision.

When the cross-examination of President Roosevelt was resumed at the opening of the morning session Gen. Tracy asked him whether the dinner at his house at which Commissioner Parker, Dr. Parkhurst, and J. B. Bishop of The Evening Post were present was given after the board had received the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the Commissioner had not the right to make transfers, but that power was vested solely in the Chief.

Mr. Roosevelt answered that he could not remember. He was then asked if the calling of special meetings in place of the regular meetings was not generally done because either he or Commissioner Grant intended to be absent from the city. He replied that it was sometimes done for that purpose.

Q.—Where were you on Feb. 22, 1896? A.—I was in Chicago, where I lectured before the Union League Club.

Q.—Was not your intended absence from the city the reason for calling a special meeting on the Thursday preceding in place of the regular meeting which was scheduled for Friday? A.—Both Col. Grant and I were to be absent on Washington's Birthday. Col. Grant was going to Detroit to attend a veterans' celebration, and I knew, of course, that no meeting could be held with two members absent. Grant and myself and Gen. Horace Porter traveled West together on that occasion.

Q.—And that was one of those special meetings for being absent from which Commissioner Parker is charged with neglect of duty? A.—I don't know whether a special meeting was held, or if Commissioner Parker was absent, if it was held.

Q.—How about the regular meeting of June 17, 1895? Was not that meeting put off because you were out of town and Col. Grant wanted to attend the Harlem Ship Canal parade? A.—My best recollection is that this meeting was postponed by agreement. We would always consult the convenience of the Commissioners who wanted to go out of town.

Q.—Don't you remember that Commissioners Grant and Andrews were absent from the meeting of July 5, and that on that day there was to have been a conference between the Police Commissioners and the City Magistrates? A.—I don't remember if that was so. I do remember, however, that I went with Mr. Parker to see the City Magistrates in the evening.

Q.—Were you out of the city Sept. 11, 1895? A.—I was in Buffalo, where Bishop Kane and myself addressed a law and order meeting.

Q.—Wasn't that a political meeting? A.—I regarded that as a political meeting in the highest sense of the term.

Q.—At that meeting you attacked Senator Hill? A.—I alluded to Senator Hill in several of my speeches.

Q.—Where were you on Sept. 25, 1895? A.—I went to Harvard. I had been elected an Overseer of Harvard College.

Q.—Now, isn't it a fact that you called special meetings to suit your own convenience and then charged Mr. Parker with neglect of duty in not attending them? A.—Commissioner Parker received notice of every meeting called.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to account for his absences from the city. He was at Oyster Bay, L. I., Dec. 24, 1895, attending a Christmas tree celebration at the Cove school there. He had lectured in Baltimore and other places, but he said the other Commissioners could have held meetings without him if they could have got Parker to attend them. There was no meeting of the board between April 20 and 27, 1896, and at that time Mr. Roosevelt said he was in Michigan, where he delivered two lectures, closing the course at the University of Michigan, which had been opened by Senator Hill. He recalled that Commissioner Andrews was absent ten days in Texas on one occasion, and that no meetings were held during his absence.

Q.—Why didn't you meet during Mr. Andrews's absence? A.—By that time we had learned that Mr. Parker was usually absent, and that if we wanted the business of the board done we had to have meetings when the other three Commissioners could be present.

Q.—Was not Mr. Parker in the building during the absence of Mr. Andrews? A.—I don't know. We waited for him in our rooms, but he did not appear.

Q.—Is it not a fact that on the meeting day of that week you had a row with Controller Fitch at the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Messrs. Parker and Grant waited for you? A.—I don't remember.

At the request of Gen. Tracy, Mr. Roosevelt entered into a long explanation of the methods of appointment in the Police Department, which has its own Civil Service Board He said if an applicant for appointment passed the medical and physical tests and obtained 70 in the mental examination he was placed on the eligible list. In the matter of promotions, the board fixed a merit mark up to 65, and the mental examination counted but 35.

The examination of Mr. Roosevelt was for the purpose of showing that no man could be promoted if the Police Commissioners gave him a low merit mark, so that they practically controlled promotions, despite the civil service methods.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted that no man could be promoted against the desire of a majority of the Commissioners, and that in his experience in the board no man had been promoted over his protest. If an applicant for promotion received a merit mark of 40 or below, he could not get on the eligible list. In the case of Acting Captain Groo, the majority of the board had rated him 52, but Mr. Parker had this rating reduced to 50, but the official rating by some error gave him only 45. Parker, he said, wanted all the veterans marked down to 45. This line of examination was continued at great length, and then Gen. Tracy dropped it and started on another tack.

Q.—During the pendency of this trial did you threaten the Chief with dismissal? A.—Never. I told the Chief—

Q.—I didn't ask you that. I want to know if you did not threaten to put him on trial? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not summon him to your room and threaten to put him on trial if he did not recommend Capts. Brooks and McCullagh for promotion? A.—I never did.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that Mr. Root and Corporation Counsel Scott had told you that the Chief must act? A.—I told him that he must recommend some one for the vacancies.

Q.—Didn't you say that if he didn't act he would be put on trial? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you say that you would hate to see the Chief put on trial? A.—I did not. The subject came up among other matters of police business, and I told the Chief that he ought to recommend some of those on the eligible lists to fill the vacancies, but he said he would not interfere. I can tell you what I said, as I had just before spoken to Corporation Counsel Scott, and he had told me just what could be done.

No opportunity was given to Mr. Roosevelt to explain further, as his examination was ended at this point.

Police Commissioner Andrews was called. He testified that it was at his suggestion that it was agreed to refer citizens' complaints to each Commissioner for one month in rotation. He said also that the business was not invariably agreed on in caucus by the commission, as new matters came up very frequently at the meetings. He testified that, owing to Commissioner Parker's absence, the retirement of members of the force was often delayed, but he failed to name a case.

Commissioner Parker took the stand to rebut the statements made by Commissioner Roosevelt. He said he had discussed the pistol-practice scheme, the lodging-house plan, and the plans for the abolition of the steamboat and Broadway squads with the other Commissioners, and that his absence from certain meetings did not delay carrying these plans into effect. So far as delaying appointments was concerned, he had objected to only about 25 out of 500 or 600 appointments, and these appointments could just as well be made in his absence.

"So far as Mr. Roosevelt has said about my position on the Greater New-York project," said Mr. Parker, "he is entirely mistaken. I told Mr. Roosevelt that I was absolutely wedded to the project, but I was opposed to supplemental legislation that would make this territory of Greater New-York a satrapy, to be governed by a commission of irresponsible politicians. I told him that the people would not submit to it, and that mass meetings would be held to oppose the scheme. Mr. Roosevelt was so nervous about it that he went to see Mr. Platt. He told me that his visit would be ostensibly on National politics, but really to sound Mr. Platt on the supplemental legislation. The meeting was engineered by Excise Commissioner Murray, and was held at the house of Fred Gibbs."

"The 'Wicked Gibbs'?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"No," replied Mr. Root; "the 'ex-Wicked Gibbs.' He has doffed his wickedness since he became a National Committeeman."

Mr. Parker, resuming his narrative, said: "Mr. Roosevelt told me that he and Mr. Platt were alone during the interview, and he told me that Mr. Platt had assured him that the Board of Police would be ousted from office by April 1. Mr. Roosevelt added that Mr. Platt had suggested Roosevelt and Parker being reappointed, and asked Roosevelt his opinion of Parker, and said that he (Platt) had heard that he was a very able man. Mr. Roosevelt told me that he replied: 'Parker is a very able, efficient, and game man, who stands loyally by his colleagues.' He also told me that he informed Mr. Platt that he could not make any bargain with him for the retention of Roosevelt and Parker in the Board of Police."

Reverting to the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt that he had not joined with the majority Commissioners in the promotion of Roundsmen to Sergeants, Mr. Parker said he had only objected to three of the Roundsmen. The objection to one of these men he subsequently withdrew. His objection to Roundsman Tierney was that he drank to excess, and to Roundsman Schauwacker that he had proved untruthful. He also denied the statement made by Mr. Roosevelt that he had not suggested any Acting Captains, and testified that the majority of them had been suggested by him or by Chief Conlin.

In regard to the meeting of the Mayor and the Police Commissioners shortly before the election of 1895, when the Mayor had found fault with the methods of the Police Commissioners in employing policemen in plain clothes to detect violations of the law, Mr. Parker wanted to tell what took place at the meeting, but Mr. Root objected, and the Mayor, prompted by Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke, sustained the objection.

"After the meeting," said Mr. Parker, "Mr. Roosevelt took me by the hand and said: 'Old man, that was bully. You're a bully colleague to stand up like that for your colleagues.' At the close of my speech at the Renwick Hall meeting he went to the front of the platform and called for three cheers for me, and after they were given he said to the audience: 'He's just as good a Commissioner as he is a speaker.'

"Up to last February or March our relations had continued cordial. We had differences of opinion, such as all sensible men will have, but they left no bitter feeling, on my part, at least. I dined at his house on March 13, 1896, with Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Bishop of The Evening Post. The hostile spirit was first shown in the letter to Lauterbach. I had refused to vote for the promotion of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, and to coincide with the majority of the commission in promoting Inspector Cortright to be Deputy Chief.

"They wanted to give Cortright a rating of 60 and examine him for Deputy Chief without notice to the department, and I objected, because it was illegal. Cortright then declined to go into the examination. In the case of Acting Captain Steinkamp, who was rated at 60 and was on the eligible list, I asked that his promotion be deferred, because I had been informed by a newspaper reporter and two other persons that Steinkamp had said he had been approached by a person who had said to him that he would be made a Captain by paying $15,000 for the appointment, and not otherwise. I would not vote for him until I had investigated these rumors. I found them groundless.

"I sent for Steinkamp, and had a talk with him, and was satisfied that there was no truth in the story. I was prepared then to vote for him, and went to Commissioner Andrews and told him so, and Mr. Andrews said then that, as I was not ready to vote for Steinkamp when he was, he would not vote for him at my convenience. I objected to Acting Captain Kear, and my objections were adopted by the other Commissioners, and he was not promoted. I was not prepared to vote for the promotion of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, and told my associates so, and then they endeavored to get Chief Conlin to combine with them to promote them, despite my objection."

Mr. Parker showed from his letter book that on the occasion of sixteen special or regular meetings of the board included in the specifications he was in his office at Police Headquarters attending to important matters for the Police Department.

The hearing at this point was adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

When the hearing was resumed in the evening Commissioner Parker took up the minute book of the Police Department and testified as to what business had been transacted at the meetings from which he was absent, endeavoring to prove that the business of the department had not been impeded by such absence. He showed that most of the time of the commission was taken up with routine business, in which his presence or absence would have made no difference.

The matters of importance that were disposed of, he said, had been discussed by him with the other Commissioners, and there were very few instances that he had not made known to his associates his assent. In very many of the instances he had himself suggested the course which had been finally taken by the board, and his presence and vote at the meetings would have been merely perfunctory. He reiterated his previous statement that he had not received notice of any of the special meetings, his non-attendance at which was made the basis of the charge of neglect of duty.

On cross-examination by Mr. Root, the Commissioner was asked about the bill which had been presented to the Legislature, and which passed the Senate, having for its object the pensioning of the clerks and other civil employes of the department. Mr. Parker said he was present when the bill was being discussed by his associates. The bill was then in an inchoate state, and his associates promised that a copy of the measure would be sent to him when it was printed. This was never done, and he afterward learned that Messrs. Grant, Andrews, and Roosevelt had approved it, and on writing to Senator Page he discovered that the bill had passed the Senate.

Mr. Parker said he went to Albany and opposed the passage of the bill in the Assembly. The Mayor was opposed to the bill, and so was the Corporation Counsel, and he sent a brief to John Proctor Clarke, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, who was looking after city legislation in Albany, and the bill was killed.

This closed the testimony in the case, and Commissioner Parker, in the absence of his counsel, Gen. Tracy, who was so tired that he was unable to be present, moved to dismiss the charges. He took up each specification separately, and contended that there had been no proof produced of willful and intentional neglect on his part. There had been no evidence produced, he said, that he had notice of the holding of special meetings at which he failed to appear. It had not been proved that public business had been impeded or interfered with in any way by his conduct, or that there had been a failure to enforce any law by his absence from meetings. He maintained that it had been proved that every citizen's complaint referred had been promptly investigated, that he had investigated every application for pension that was referred to the committee, and that the delay in giving his judgment on cases tried was only such as was necessary properly to consider the cases.

After Mr. Parker ended his argument the Mayor consulted with Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke, and then said he would reserve his decision. It was agreed that the motion to dismiss should be formulated in writing by Gen. Tracy and served upon the Mayor by Friday, and that briefs would be submitted later.

It is considered probable that the Mayor will hold the charges sustained and will remove Mr. Parker from office subject to approval by Gov. Morton. The defendant Commissioner is prepared to meet this action by an immediate appeal to the courts, even before the papers go to the Governor for his approval. An application for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings will be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court, and a stay of proceedings will be asked for at the same time. Then the whole matter of the charges and the proceedings will be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Commissioner Parker will retain his position in the Police Board.

CHIEF CONLIN AND THE PROMOTIONS

Question Whether He Must Interfere to Break a Dead-Lock.

President Roosevelt, in his cross-examination in the Parker hearing yesterday, intimated that he had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that Chief Conlin must recommend those men on the eligible list for promotion of whom the Chief approved.

Mr. Roosevelt said last night that he had not received an official opinion to that effect, but that Corporation Counsel Scott had told him that the Board of Police could direct the Chief to recommend for promotion such men on the eligible list of whom he approved, and that his refusal to do so would be a disobedience of orders.

The Chief cannot, of course, be dictated to as to which of the candidates he should approve, but the Corporation Counsel, according to Mr. Roosevelt's statement, had told him that when promotions are held because the Board of Police is not unanimous in its choice and the Chief's recommendation is necessary to break the dead-lock and make the promotions, he must act and make the recommendation under the law or give his reasons for his disapproval.

Chief Conlin refused to make any recommendation in the case of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh when the question of their promotion to the rank of Inspector was before the board after Commissioner Parker had refused to vote for their advancement.

When President Roosevelt told Chief Conlin Monday that the Corporation Counsel had informed him that the Chief must act, Mr. Conlin said he had made up his mind not to interfere between the Commissioners in the matter of promotions. How he will act in case he is again called on by his recommendation to cause the advancement of a candidate for promotion in opposition to one member of the board remains to be seen.

President Roosevelt is inclined to force the issue, but whether he will be supported in this by Commissioners Grant and Andrews is not known. Messrs. Grant and Andrews may be inclined to await the outcome of the attempt to remove Commissioner Parker from office.

PILGRIMS ON THE WAY TO ROME.

Will Visit Lourdes and Other Points of Interest—Those in the Party.

The second section of the third American National pilgrimage to Rome, Lourdes, and other Continental shrines, consisting of thirty persons, from nearly as many different cities, sailed on the Red Star Line steamship Westernland yesterday.

In the party were Mrs. Throop, Miss M. E. T. Brennan, Miss Julia Brennan, F. Casey, Miss Margaret Casey, the Rev. John Considine, the Rev. J. G. Cummiskey, Miss M. E. J. Czarnomska, Mrs. M. Donelly, Mrs. C. F. Garrigan, Miss Josephine Garrigan, Miss Agnes Garrigan, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, the Rev. John M. Hanselman, Mrs. T. G. Hayes, Miss Kate Hogan, the Rev. Joseph B. Hummert, Miss Helen H. Jayneway, Miss M. A. Hurley, Miss Catherine Kelley, Mr. Kelley, Miss Delia Kerwin, Mrs. Sarah A. McGuire, Charles M. Moore, Mrs. Eugene Michaux, Miss Mary G. McShane, the Rev. H. M. O'Neill, the Rev. J. Wolyncewiez, John Shaw, and Miss Mary A. Smythe.

For two hours before the vessel sailed the pier was crowded with friends of the pilgrims. The main saloon of the Westernland was a bower of flowers.

The party will join the preceding delegation, which sailed June 24, on the Britannic, at Antwerp, and together they will proceed to Cologne, Heidelberg, and through Switzerland and Italy, visiting the cathedrals and shrines in the larger cities.

The stay in Italy will last three weeks, one week of which will be spent in Rome. There to the party will be accorded a special audience by the Pope. The pilgrims will attend mass at St. Peter's, in Rome, on the morning of Aug. 2.

From Rome the pilgrims will go to Florence, Genoa, Marseilles, and Lourdes, reaching the grotto about August 16, where special devotions will be held. They will be joined there by the French national pilgrimage on Aug. 18. The pilgrims will subsequently visit Paris, Brussels, and other European cities, and on Sept. 5 will embark at Antwerp for New-York.

The party is under the leadership of Mrs. Throop of Brooklyn, on whom the Pope has conferred a special decoration for organizing the pilgrimage, and the Rev. Dr. William Smith.

MICHAEL LYNCH DIED IN HIS SALOON

Due to Natural Causes, Says Deputy Coroner, but Arrests Were Made.

Michael Lynch, a former Tammany District Captain, was found dead in his saloon at 125 Macdougal Street yesterday morning. Circumstances led the police of the Mercer Street Station to believe that death resulted from injuries received Tuesday night in a fight with William Dempsey, a cabdriver of 51 Macdougal Street, whom they took into custody. They also arrested Bartender Joseph Wallace, Henry Frado, William Maguer, and Albert Anthony, a colored porter, as witnesses.

Lynch retired from active politics several years ago and moved to Newark, N. J. with his wife and daughter, but retained his saloon. For the past three days he had been busy converting his saloon into a Raines hotel. He had a quarrel with Dempsey Tuesday night over a dispute of several weeks' standing and Dempsey, it is alleged, struck Lynch in the mouth, breaking several teeth, and kicked him in the abdomen.

Lynch decided to sleep in his saloon Tuesday night and Anthony prepared a mattress for him on the floor behind the bar. Lynch about midnight went to sleep. Anthony returned to the saloon at 6 o'clock and found his employer dead.

Police Captain Groo ordered the arrest of Dempsey and of all who witnessed the quarrel between him and Lynch. Deputy Coroner Schultz performed an autopsy on Lynch's body yesterday afternoon, and said his death was due to natural causes. In the meantime Dempsey was taken before Coroner Hoeber, who held him until to-day.

FISHERMAN'S EMPTY BOAT FOUND.

He Was in It Tuesday Evening at Dusk.

A well-dressed man, about forty-five years old, went to Giffords, S. I., Tuesday afternoon, and to Fitzgerald's Hotel, where he hired a boat to go fishing. He rowed out through the Great Kills and anchored about half a mile off shore. He was seen to drop his anchor, and at dusk was seen fishing.

The boat not having been returned yesterday morning, Mr. Fitzgerald became alarmed. He rowed out and found his boat, but the man was missing. The boat was safely anchored and contained the fishing tackle, which belonged to the man who had hired the boat. A paper bag containing tackle, marked Joseph Ellis, 22 Water Street, Stapleton, was also in the boat.

It is believed that the man fell overboard while trying to take up his anchor, or that he fell asleep sitting in the stern sheets and then fell overboard.

Mr. Ellis, the Stapleton storekeeper, last night said that a man answering the description of the missing man called at his store Tuesday about 2 o'clock P. M., and, after purchasing tackle, wanted to know where there was good fishing, and he told him to go to Gifford's. The man then boarded the 3:30 train at Stapleton for Gifford's.

Mr. Ellis thinks the stranger was a German, as he spoke with a foreign accent.

For a New Trial for E. M. Clifford.

Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth, in Jersey City, yesterday heard argument on a motion to grant a new trial to Edward M. Clifford, who was recently convicted of murdering William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken. Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, who appeared for Clifford, contended that the recommendation to mercy made by the jury showed conclusively that the jury did not intend to inflict the death penalty. Judge Lippincott said he would decide the motion next Monday.

F. Gottschalk to Act in the West.

F. Gottschalk, the comedian of Daniel Frohman's company, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line's steamship Teutonic. Mr. Gottschalk said that arrangements had been made under which he would go West with Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre stock company. He will play in "The Masqueraders," "Marriage," "Bohemia," and "The Benefit of the Doubt." The company will play here next Winter.

RAID IN GLEASON'S DOMAIN

MR. COMSTOCK ARRESTS GAMBLERS AND POOL SELLERS.

The Long Island City Mayor Owner of One of the Houses Where the Law Was Being Violated—An Alderman One of Those Accused—A Large Quantity of Paraphernalia Seized—Agents Had Been Getting Evidence for Two Months.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason's domain was invaded yesterday by Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the man of the battle-axe emblem, his police, law-defying gamblers, and plug-uglies suffered or were furnished with an example of law enforcement that was unexpected, drastic, and full of warning.

Mr. Comstock took the first step toward punishing the Long Island City gamblers and poolsellers who were intrenched behind the good-will of Mayor Gleason and his allies. In a couple of hours two poolrooms were raided, and eight men were arrested and held for examination July 16 in $2,000 bail each, and in a house owned by Mayor Gleason, in Front Street, between Borden Avenue and Flushing Street, which was entered by breaking down the entrance door, $5,000 worth of gambling implements were seized.

The success of the raid Mr. Comstock ascribes to the zeal and discretion of his agents, who for two months have been procuring evidence; to Justice James Ingram of Long Island City, who signed the warrants for arrest and search, and acted in entire good faith; to Henry Doht, Sheriff of Queens County, who exercised his authority admirably to give countenance to the raiders, and to Gov. Morton, who addressed a letter to Sheriff Doht that made him unmindful of consequences for having afforded comfort to the raiding party.

The places raided were:

Poolroom, 67 Gale Street, Blissville, in Alderman Richard E. Kane's Calvary Cemetery Roadhouse, and next door to the quarters of Engine Company No. 2 of the Long Island Fire Department. Kane's interest in the place, whose backers were "Carley Bee" and Mayor Gleason's "henchman and right bower," James Murphy, will be established.

Poolroom, 50 Greenpoint Avenue, Blissville, in Michael Tuite's roadhouse, backed by Gleason's Front Street clique.

Abandoned gambling house, known as the Rockaway Club and Saratoga Club and Kennedy & Kemp's, in Front Street, opposite the south end of the Long Island Railroad station, and next to the building of the Long Island Express Company—building owned by Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, and rented by him to the gamblers.

The prisoners by the raids are:

Arrested at Kane's—Alderman Richard E. Kane, 67 Gale Street; Michael Blake, 54 Great Jones Street, New-York; "Carley Bee," 240 West Fiftieth Street, New-York; Charles Adams, 150 Bowery, New-York.

Arrested at Tuite's—James Brown, 252 West Thirteenth Street, New-York; Henry Van Buren, 632 Third Avenue, New-York; William Smith, 83 Second Avenue, New-York; George Mayers, 144 Third Avenue, New-York.

The seizures by Mr. Comstock's party are the most important ever made in a raid of this sort, as they establish the guilt of those who were arrested and furnish evidence to warrant the arrest of many others. Some of the exhibits may be used to secure the indictment of a high official of Long Island City, whose claims to American citizenship are asserted to be without a shadow of foundation.

At Kane's the raiding party secured eight blackboards, fifty-five "horses and odds" cards, seventy-one packages strung on wires of "offers to bet," and eighty-four sheets for recording bets.

From Tuite's were taken seven blackboards, four "horses and odds" cards, fifty packages of "offers to bet," and ten packages of sheets for recording bets.

The seizure at Mayor Gleason's house, in Front Street, known generally as Kennedy & Kane's—J. B. Kennedy and Alderman Richard E. Kane—was of paraphernalia worth $5,000, as follows: Two roulette dealing trays, three faro dealing trays, two roulette wheels, two faro lay-outs, one red and black board, two faro cases, three dealing boards, 4 bags, containing 40,000 chips; three gaming tables, 1 roulette table and lay-out, pads and pencils, one double roulette table and lay-out, rolls of bets and sheets, from June 22 to July 7, 1896; from 67 Gale Street, Blissville: One faro dealing tray, one package of tally cards, said to contain 1,000; one red and black lay-out, one dealing board, one satchel of chips, one roll of chips in sideboard, one package of bets recorded for horse racing, said to contain 1,000; one package of receipts, ten "lookout" chairs.

The raids resulted from a conviction by several law-abiding citizens of Long Island City that the gambling nuisance and disgrace would not be abated under Mayor Gleason's administration, and that the best that might be expected would be the handling of the offenders with kid gloves, and their ultimate escape from punishment.

These citizens called on Mr. Comstock and told of Long Island City's degradation, and asked what could be one against the gamblers who were openly defying law and decency. Agents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice were at once detailed to secure evidence, and they had the aid of the complaining citizens who furnished some snap-shot photographs that may in time become important evidence. They were taken in the neighborhood of Mayor Gleason's office in Front Street, within a block of which were seven gambling houses and pool rooms in active operation. The pictures not only show the gamblers crowding into the unlawful places, but Mayor Gleason hobnobbing with them.

The first evidence was obtained May 15, by George E. Oram, Mr. Comstock's chief agent. He visited Mayor Gleason's house, where yesterday the large seizure of gambling implements was made, and made bets through the prisoners Van Buren and Mayers. Oram was suspected as a "Comstock spy," and Coroner "Jim" Robinson was summoned to "look him over." He pronounced him all right. At that time there was active betting and gambling at red and black, roulette, faro, and poker. The doors of the gambling house were wide open and crowds were there as a snap-shot photograph will prove.

No action was taken by the Society for the Suppression of Vice then, because its aim was to have evidence against all the gambling places—seven of which, as stated, were touching elbows close to or within a block of the Mayor's office.

While it was apparent that Gleason was "in with" the gamblers and all sorts of stories of protection were current, when much evidence against all the places had been procured, Mr. Comstock suggested that the good faith of the local authorities be tested. So registered letters were sent to Mayor Gleason and Sheriff Doht, setting forth the condition of affairs and that they had an opportunity to enforce the law. The letters were, of course, received, but nothing came of them.

But about that time the gamblers received a scare. The Grand Jury met and rumor was busy with a story that they would give these open violators of law attention, and very probably find indictments against them. Every poolroom and gambling house was closed with a snap, and a few days later Mr. Comstock's agents discovered that the headquarters of five poolrooms were at Blissville.

This emigration necessitated a change of base on the part of those who were collecting evidence against the evildoers, and close watching to discover what adjuncts to their nefarious business were taken from the abandoned places. Besides, new evidence against the new colony had to be procured. When enough had been collected the Mayor and Sheriff had their attention called to the violations of law and their duties as before by registered letters. There was no closing of the new places or arrest or interference. Business was done openly as in Front Street before the scare. So far from being timorous, the gamblers at Blissville declared that they had gone there to stay, and that nothing would be done to them, as they had everything fixed.

As it was evident that the local authorities of Long Island City were apathetic, if not criminally in league with the malefactors, the citizens who first invoked the aid of Mr. Comstock decided that his advice to lay the matter before Gov. Morton was sage. But for his absence from Albany, a committee appointed to secure relief for the decent citizens of Long Island City would have visited him July 3. There was urgency because the poolroom men had ceased to be defiant and had threatened murder. Several of them proclaimed that any one meddling with them would be "laid out." A telegraph operator at Kane's was more circumstantial. Garnishing his menace with frightful profanity, he declared that it was all arranged to throw "Comstock" or any of his men, should they appear, into the creek.

The committee was graciously received by Gov. Morton on Tuesday, and was surprised to learn that he possessed a map of Long Island City, which illustrated the extent of the gambling evil, as each place was marked on it. Gov. Morton was eager to aid, and sent the committee to Deputy Attorney General Hancock, who conferred with Mr. Morton. The result was that the Governor gave Mr. Comstock a letter to Sheriff Doht. It called the Sheriff's attention to the evidence, twice submitted to him, of violations of law in his jurisdiction, and especially of Sections 344 and 351 of the Penal Code; to the requirements of the Code that such officers as he must inform against and prosecute certain offenses, and to his duty in the event of the issuance of warrants. Substantially, the letter told the Sheriff to do his duty according to his oath of office, and not as dictated by political considerations or fealty to Mr. Gleason.

Mr. Comstock returned to New-York, became a guest at the Murray Hill Hotel, notified his agents to visit him at the East Ninety-second Street Ferry, and started to act at 8 A. M. yesterday. At the ferry he met Chief Agent Oram and ten aids, all stalwart men, especially the athlete "Joe" Jefferson, who can lift 1,500 pounds of pig-iron with one hand.

Police Justice Ingram of the Justices' Court of Long Island City lives in Astoria, and to his house Mr. Comstock and his agents went. Justice Ingram behaved admirably, and, on reading the papers, prepared on the evidence obtained, issued as many warrants as were desired, without hesitation. Then the party went to Sheriff Doht's office, in the Queens County Court House.

The Sheriff was at first just a bit dubious about his duty in the premises, and asked Mr. Comstock why he did not apply for aid to the police of Long Island City. He, however, saw a great light when he read Gov. Morton's letter, and was anxious to aid in every possible way, although his staff had been called away to escort the Maspeth picnic rioters. Mr. Comstock, however, assured him that his presence alone would exercise as much influence as if the whole of his staff accompanied him, so, hunting up his deputy, Edward Slavin, Sheriff Doht swore in the whole of Mr. Comstock's party as a posse comitatus and commanded them to help in the execution of the processes issued by Justice Ingram.

Then a neat little scheme devised by Mr. Comstock was developed. It was the simulation of a funeral party, as to take the trolley cars would be risky, and both Kane's and Tuite's are on an elevation which commands a view of the roadway to Long Island City to the bridge over Newtown Creek. Three coaches were found and mustered in Tenth Street, and into them climbed the party of fourteen, the Sheriff appearing as eager to be in action as Mr. Comstock.

At the gait of a funeral procession the coaches crept up to Kane's, and at a signal the vehicles were emptied in a second. Mr. Comstock and Sheriff Doht went swiftly with half a dozen aids into Kane's and Chief Agent Oram and the others made a dash for Tuite's. The errand of neither party was known until each was at its destination—the poolrooms, which were crowded. Then there was a time.

When Mr. Comstock's mission was divined he stood in Kane, Murphy & Bee's poolroom, and there was a swift scramble for liberty, and to his intense mortification James Murphy escaped through a window half of the sash of which he destroyed.

Bee surrendered quietly, but Blake and Adams had to be halted with revolvers. Alderman Kane was ugly and blustering, but he resigned himself after a while, and became jocose. Oram had little trouble in securing Brown, Van Buren, Smith, and Mayers, but lamented the absence of Tuite. His prisoners were placed under guard in one of the coaches, and Mr. Comstock's were kept in Kane's, while the poolroom was stripped of all the betting paraphernalia, which filled a sack.

While this was going on, a mob assembled, and its disposition was ugly. In the gathering were some villainous-looking fellows, of arid, dirty, and malodorous Blissville, a couple of hundred "sports" from New-York, a jeering and profane policeman, and the rowdy members of Engine Company No. 2, whose talk about the invaders was too abominable to record. With them were scores of begrimed boys, with old faces, and rude and leering girls, and on every side propositions were made to "go in and clean out Comstock and his gang."

A critical moment came when Mr. Comstock left the poolroom, smiling as he passed a huge sign of "Welcome," and mustered his prisoners before a realistic picture, a chromatic marvel, of Mayor Gleason in the barroom. Several of the mob, incited by shouts of execration against Mr. Comstock, advanced toward him, but Sheriff Doht used force where persuasion would not avail, and would not allow any jostling. "Joe" Jefferson was more than a little anxious to make skittle pins of a dozen of the crowd, but the excuse of an overt act was wanting. So the four prisoners went to the carriages without any violence having been committed, and then Mr. Comstock decided to go to Justice Ingram's court, at Sixth Street and East Avenue, on a trolley car, and began to mount the bluff to the trolley line. He halted in front of Roche's saloon, and there was another demonstration of ill will by the mob. Many uncomplimentary, vicious, and profane remarks were addressed to him, and a wretched little red-headed fellow, Fireman 31 of Engine Company No. 2, after indulging in hideous profanity and obscenity, bared his arms and made a murderous threat. He was on the point of darting at Mr. Comstock when a gambler seized him, restrained him, and gave him either a warning or advice so excellent that the fiery little ruffian slunk away to his quarters.

More than a hundred men wanted to accompany the prisoners to court, and as a trolley car half full came along an employe of the trolley company, who had tried to incite several in the crowd to violence, shouted: "Fill the car up and let them walk." The hint was taken, and before the car reached Mr. Comstock there was not room enough for another passenger. The next car, however, accommodated all the invading party and the prisoners.

At East Avenue Sheriff Doht had to assert himself to prevent the mobbing of Mr. Comstock and his men, but this was the last demonstration. Justice Ingram's courtroom was thronged to suffocation in a few minutes, but the proceedings were orderly and decorous, except that a beetle-browed Gleason henchman, a court officer stationed at the elbow of the Magistrate, scowled at every one connected with the prosecution.

Justice Ingram is tall, elegant, handsome, and aristocratic, with an aquiline nose, a drooping, fair mustache, and nice manners. He wore fine clothing, a neat blue-and-white striped bow tie, and fine linen. His treatment of the cases presented by Mr. Comstock could not have been fairer or more dignified.

Alderman Kane's turn came first, then Brown, Van Buren, Smith, and Mayers were arraigned, and last were Blake, Bee, and Adams. The Justice read the complaint that the accused violated the law in selling pools, told the prisoners of their rights, and with their acquiescence each was held in $2,000 bail for examination at the Justice's court at 9:30 A. M. July 16.

Then Van Buren and Mayers were rearraigned on a second complaint for dealing with Agent Oram at Mayor Gleason's house near the Long Island Railroad station May 15, and on this extra bonds for examination July 16 were required.

There was no demonstration when Mr. Comstock left the court and he and his party and Sheriff Doht and Deputy Slavin got into the carriages. The drivers whipped up the teams and drove toward the ferry. Everybody not in the secret supposed that raiding had ended for the day.

But, the railroad station passed, the drivers pulled the horses sharply to the left and lashed them, and at a gallop the carriages came opposite a house of three stories, with green shutters and sheathed with sorrugated iron, hugging the building of the Long Island Express Company. In a lightning turn the occupants of the coaches were out of them and made for the entry door. It was closed, and a scurrying was heard up stairs. The gamblers in Mayor Gleason's house had found they were invested, and were fleeing over the roof of the express company's shed. Although in half a minute the door was battered to pieces, the storming party found Kennedy & Kane's Rockaway or Saratoga Club deserted. It was a "close call," however, as there were cigar stumps still alight and dregs of drinks ice cold in glasses on the buffet on the second floor.

Gambling implements were everywhere, even on the roof, and it was evident that those having an interest in them had obtained a "tip" of the raids at Blissville, and had endeavored to conceal them and carry them away. The loot filled an express wagon, and it was taken to Sheriff Doht's office in the Queens County Court House, to be kept there until needed as evidence. When the wagon drove away Mr. Comstock and his agents returned to New-York.

"Gambling in Long Island City," said Mr. Comstock last night, "has received a knock-out blow straight from the shoulder. I believe that it is practically ended, but I may have to take further action. In my judgment, however, the man to be prosecuted is Mayor Gleason. Note this testimony, incorporated in one of the affidavits in the papers in court to-day, given by one of my agents:

"I heard Kane say to Murphy: 'There is going to be trouble. I got it from good people. What ought I to do?'

"Murphy said: 'Don't you worry. Nobody will bother you. Take it from me. When we came here we told you nothing could happen you. When the time comes for trouble, we will be notified in time. We got that fixed all right, so don't you mind what you hear. We are here to stay, and nobody will bother us.'

"What inference is to be drawn from this? But somebody, not on our side, blundered. They were raided and were not notified."

An interested spectator of the proceedings in court and of the raid on Mayor Gleason's Front Street gambling house was the venerable but stalwart Anthony S. Woods, ex-Chief of Police of Long Island City through removal by Mayor Gleason.

"I'm glad to see this," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I knew when the building was going up what it was for, and I arrested the contractor on a technical charge of violating the building law. Of course, he went unpunished, and the gambling house was put up.

"Then, last January I drew the attention of Mayor Gleason to the gambling going on and asked for authorization to employ detectives to secure evidence. The answer was charges and dismissal from office."

The penalty for pool selling—a felony—is not less than one year or more than two years of imprisonment, and a fine not to exceed $2,000.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg are Commissioner J. W. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickinson, John F. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, United States Consul to Barmen, Germany, Henry F. Merritt, Mrs. Joseph H. Senner, James A. Swan, the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Wells, and Charles Porter Weeks.

—Capt. Robert Graham of the American ship W. F. Babcock, who was accused of having struck Seaman Thomas Graves on the head with handcuffs on the high seas, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander, who dismissed the case.

—The Loyal Republican Club of Harlem met at 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Tuesday night, and adopted resolutions formally indorsing the nominations of McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice President of the United States.

—The Five Points Mission Fresh Air Agency sent 150 poor children to the Catskills yesterday for a vacation of two weeks. Two other large companies of children were sent only last week, and another company will be sent to Connecticut next week.

—Fireman Oliver P. Morris of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 was dismissed from the Fire Department yesterday for assaulting Capt. Daniel J. Meagher, who had reprimanded him for not being properly uniformed while on "house watch."

—S. Heinrichs, a Coroner's juryman, went to lunch yesterday and "forgot" to return to the Coroner's court. A policeman was sent to find him, and Coroner Hoeber severely reprimanded him.

—Thirty candidates for the position of Collector in the Dock Department were examined yesterday in the rooms of the City Civil Service Board, in the Criminal Court Building.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health has appointed the following Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to serve on the Summer corps: Drs. James A. Blake, Charles D. Napier, Louis J. Paris, F. W. Bradner, E. F. Pierce, Edward E. Cornwall, W. S. Simmons, F. R. Baker, D. Myerle, A. DeB. Bogert, Frank W. Shaw, and Ira Ayer, Jr. They will receive salary at the rate of $1,200 a year.

—Corporation Counsel Burr has assigned his assistant, Richard B. Greenwood, Jr., to the duty of advising the Greater New-York Commission in connection with the work of drafting a charter. Mr. Greenwood has been in the Corporation Counsel's office for twenty years, and is familiar with the charter of Brooklyn.

—The Lawrence Club of the Western District and the Friendship Club of the Eastern District have been consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the Unity Club. Arrangements are being perfected for the purchase of the mansion recently occupied by the late David M. Stone on Franklin Avenue.

—Mayor Wurster has refused to grant William Wolf a license for a carousel at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street. Capt. Kenney reported adversely on the application, and said it would have a tendency to corrupt the morals of young people who might frequent the place.

—The Rev. J. W. Barker of Reidsville, N. C., who came North to fill the pulpit of the Church of the Epiphany, at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, during the absence in Europe of the rector, the Rev. J. B. Nies, was taken ill last week with typhoid fever, and is now in St. John's Hospital.

—Commissioner Willis yesterday appointed John Matson an engineer at $1,200 a year, D. J. Hart a messenger at $780 a year, and Sidney A. Bennett a stenographer at $1,200 a year. Joseph Briedson was appointed a fireman at $780 a year.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday fined Sergts. William G. Withers and John H. Rudd each ten days' pay. They are both attached to the Hamburg Avenue Precinct.

—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has asked the Board of Assessors to reduce the assessed valuation on its property from $226,000 to $157,000.

—The Rev. Samuel K. Spahr has resigned as pastor of Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, South Fourth and Roebling Streets.

—J. Edward Swanstrom, who was elected President of the Board of Education Tuesday, will sail for Europe to-day.

Jersey City.

—Police Sergt. Michael Conlon died at his home, 672 Summit Avenue, from illness contracted while performing his duty. Conlon on July 9, 1894, was to arrest two men, who took refuge in the Hackensack River. He waded in after them, and held them until assistance arrived. The exposure resulted in a heavy cold which developed into consumption. He was twenty-six years old and was unmarried.

—The annual meeting of the American Union Telegraph Company of New-Jersey was held at 14 Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Thomas T. Eckert; Vice President—Charles A. Tinker; Secretary—Thomas F. Clarke; Directors—Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tinker, Thomas F. Clarke, A. R. Brewer, and J. B. Bartholf.

—The Jersey City Police Commissioners yesterday transferred $390 from health to station house account. The money will be used to buy wheels for six members of the bicycle corps.

FFF Flint's Fine Furniture

COLONIAL COMFORT.

CHAIRS WITH A SMACK OF AGE IN THEIR DESIGN—WITH AN 18TH CENTURY COMFORT NOT TO BE DESPISED. A FEW OLD-FASHIONED HIGH-BACKED COLONIALS SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE. AT FIRST SIGHT, A WOODEN SEAT IS INIMICAL TO LUXURY. BUT THE HANDICRAFTSMAN OF 1800 KNEW HOW TO HOLLOW OUT A "DUG" SEAT FOR SURPRISING EASE. MANY DESIGNS OF COLONIAL CHAIRS, ORNAMENTED WITH MARQUETERIE—SOME INLAID WITH TORTOISE SHELL AND MOTHER OF PEARL—SOME BEAUTIFUL IN THEIR SIMPLE PLAINNESS. IT IS MONEY SAVED TO

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins, Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle, Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman, Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden, Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"A Flying March,"

By W. L. ALDEN,

NOW RUNNING.

July.
10—"A Flying March," W. L. Alden.
11—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
13—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
14—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
15—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
16—"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors," William Le Queux.
17—"The Throne of the Thousand Terrors," William Le Queux.
18—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
20—"An Irish Love Story," Madeline S. Bridges.
21—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
22—"Field and Fanning's Junior," John Paul Bocock.
23—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
24—"Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest," Frank W. Sage.
25—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
27—"At Devil's Run," Charles B. Lewis.
28—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
29—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
30—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.
31—"The Shearers' Wages," Owen Hall.

Why a Youth Remains a Bachelor.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A good-looking, well-to-do bachelor of Griffin, Ga., was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not being married. He said: "I'll marry the one of you whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." Each girl went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot and disguised her handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving one. The man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up, and the girls are all mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will not speak to the man again.

Suicide of an Artist.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—Miss Alisen Pierce, nineteen years old and an artist of repute, committed suicide at the City Hotel at an early hour this morning by taking poison of an unknown character. The young woman was supposed to be infatuted upon the subject of fine horses and carriages, and, failing to overcome this fascination, decided to take her life.

Post Office Clerk Arrested.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 8.—Alfred N. T. Celinus, nineteen years old, stamp clerk in the Post Office, was arrested this morning on a charge of larceny of stamps. He confessed to having stolen $500 worth, and was held for the United States officials.

SILVER BUG,

STRADDLE BUG,

HUMBUG,

ARE THREE OF A KIND AND ALL BAD.

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National Conventions, campaign, and elections, for

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READ

The New-York Times

Thursday July 9-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two Pages 9-12

INVITING THEIR DEFEAT

F. G. DU BIGNON SAYS SILVER MEN CANNOT SUCCEED IN NOVEMBER.

He Thinks They Should Be Permitted to Hasten Violently to a Violent End—Many Southern Sound-Money Men Will Not Vote for President—Causes of the Recent Silver Victory in Georgia—An Anecdote About Mr. Tillman.

Fleming G. Du Bignon of Georgia was in the city yesterday on his way home from Saratoga. It was published that he had gone to Chicago with the Whitney party, but he said yesterday that he felt that he could do nothing at the Democratic convention.

"I told Mr. Whitney," he said, "that, as a defeated candidate, my presence in Chicago could be of no possible service to the cause of sound money. So I went to Saratoga for a little rest after my own fight with the silver men in Georgia."

Asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to his opinion of the conduct of the silver delegates at Chicago, Mr. Du Bignon said:

"As the silver men are entirely in control, I hope they will carry everything with a high hand. The more extreme the free-coinage men are the better it will be for us in the end. It is a desperate disease and needs a desperate remedy. The silver men begin by overriding all traditions and precedents. They should be permitted to hasten violently to a violent end.

"If they put up Mr. Bland for President it will be merely a sacrifice of the old silver standard bearer. He is not a man that the people of this country can respect, except for his blind consistency. Mr. Teller is a far different man, and would prove the most powerful and dangerous candidate they could select. But I do not fear their success with any candidate. They will carry the majority of Southern and a great many Western States, and possibly all the Pacific States, but their National ticket will be defeated, no matter how strong it is."

"Will the sound-money men of the South vote for Major McKinley if the Democrats nominate a free-silver man?" Mr. Du Bignon was asked.

"Some will and many will not," he said. "Many of the Southern people will remain Democrats for exactly the same reason that they have been Democrats for thirty years. If they could vote for Major McKinley straight out, thousands of them would be glad to do so. But they cannot vote for negro Electors, and, besides, the terrors of reconstruction times are still powerful in controlling political issues in the Southern States. Thousands of Democrats will either stay away from the polls or vote only for Congressmen. They may not be willing to vote for McKinley, but they will not support a free-silver policy that means disaster to our country through the repudiation of debts and the impairment of our National credit and honor."

"Now that your campaign is over, Mr. Du Bignon, what are your views of the political situation in your own State and in the South?" the reporter asked.

"The free-silver delusion," he said, "has carried the people before it, for a time, at least; but the business men and the best-informed men in Georgia and elsewhere in the South are still in favor of sound money. My city—Savannah—is strong for gold; so is Augusta, and, I confidently believe, Atlanta, Macon, and Columbus. The country people, who first took up Populism, have gone almost as a body into the free-silver camp. Augusta was pretty well controlled by ex-Senator Walsh, manager of The Chronicle, as the gold men there did not wish to make a fight directly against him. Had it not been for the personal popularity and influence of Mr. Walsh Augusta would have been an active centre of the campaign for sound money. As it was, the business interests permitted the matter to take its own course, and gave up the field to the free-silver party without a blow."

"Why did Speaker Crisp refuse to join you in a public discussion?"

"At the last moment he said he had some sort of trouble with his heart," said Mr. Du Bignon, with a smile. "His heart trouble was always at hand to get him out of difficulties. I went to Washington to see him and arrange for a joint debate, and he agreed to meet me as an avowed candidate for the Senatorship. When he met Hoke Smith in public debate he soon found that his heart would not let him speak; so I was not surprised when I got notice from him, just as I was preparing for our first meeting, that he would not be able to take part in the discussion.

"Soon afterward I met him in Macon. I was on my way to make a speech in Southern Georgia, and asked him to go with me and have a joint discussion. He put his hand over his heart, and said: 'This trouble here will not permit me to speak.'

"The day I spoke, however, I learned that Mr. Crisp's heart had not interfered with his making three speeches on that day in Macon!

"The entire sound-money campaign in Georgia was conducted listlessly and half-heartedly. I made my speech in Atlanta just before the election of June 6, and I had a large audience of the best and most intelligent people. I felt confident that Atlanta would go for sound money. What was my surprise on the morning of election day to see in The Constitution, the free silver organ, an interview with Hoke Smith stating that he had given up the fight in Georgia. It fell like a damper on the gold forces. Men immediately abandoned the gold fight and began to do some political hedging and trading. The result was that the sound-money delegates were sacrificed for municipal considerations, and the silver forces carried the city, having everything their own way."

Mr. Du Bignon told an amusing story about Mr. Tillman. He said:

"When I was on my way recently from Montgomery, Ala., to Georgetown, Ga., where I was to speak, Mr. Tillman was on the train with me. I had met him when he was Governor of South Carolina. After we had talked for some time, a countryman sitting near us put down the paper he had been reading and launched into a flood of terrible abuse of Ben Tillman. He had just read something about the Senator. He cursed Tillman roundly, using every epithet in his very full vocabulary of billingsgate. I have seldom heard such abuse heaped upon any one. I watched Mr. Tillman closely. He had his blind side toward us, and pretended to be looking out of the window, but the worse the farmer swore the faster Tillman tapped his heels on the floor and became the more intently interested in things outside the car.

"At last the countryman got up to leave the train. I followed him to the door and introduced myself.

"'Did you know the man sitting opposite you while you were cursing Tillman?' I asked him.

"'No,' said he.

"'That was Tillman,' I said.

"'Was it, sure enough?' the farmer asked.

"'That was the Senator himself,' I replied.

"'Well,' he said, with an oath, 'I am glad of it. I only wish I had known it. I would have made it hot for him.'"

FLOATING HOSPITAL'S GREAT WORK

Help for Sick Children and Their Run-Down Mothers.

"Milk is ready; come get your milk!"

It is a familiar cry to the beneficiaries of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, and at the first sound, about the middle of yesterday morning, there was a rush with tin pails and pitchers for the between meal for the babies.

The twenty-second season of the work of the floating hospital was begun yesterday, and the big barge which has done such good service in its many years of usefulness floated down the North River, decorated with flags and bunting, and bearing 400 tired mothers, children, and sick babies.

The trips will be made daily. As in previous seasons, the boat will sail from North River points on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and will take east side passengers on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It starts at 8 o'clock A. M. from Fifty-second Street, on the west side, stopping at the foot of West Thirty-fourth and West Tenth Streets. On east-side days, the boat leaves East Twenty-eighth Street at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping on the way to the bay at East Third and Market Streets.

It was a very happy crowd on board yesterday—grandmothers and mothers, and little mothers, and each with a sick baby in charge, and perhaps two or three other small children.

The mothers wrapped their babies in thick shawls and placed them on the benches, while they sewed on the babies' little frocks; the grandmothers, some of them, had their knitting, and the little mothers romped when they could on the deck.

When the boat had passed the Liberty Statue and the water was pure, the numerous shower baths for mothers and children, big bathtubs and tiny ones for the babies, were put in use, and the bathers came out looking as if they had taken a new lease of life.

The bathing was not to take place yesterday until afternoon, but to give a party of visitors that was to return by train a chance to see its working, a delegation of children was sent in.

Plump little babies laughed and crowed in the tubs as their mothers splashed the water over them, while the older children splashed themselves and let the water from the spray run over them as they stood in the little inclosure made for each one.

The hospital children were left at the Seaside Hospital with a very sick baby from the ward on the boat. The hospital is big and capacious, and now is in apple-pie order for the Summer's work. So is the boat, from upper floor to cellar, as the nurses on board say, in language not nautical. Even the kitchen has had a fresh coat of paint.

"Canned Beef" from Horse Meat.

A recent police court trial in London is of interest to American exporters of canned beef. A driver was arrested, charged with cruelty to horses, and it appeared that this man was engaged in loading the invalided omnibus horses of London for Rotterdam and Antwerp, where they were to be converted, as had been done for some time, into "excellent canned beef," which is retailed throughout Europe in sealed boxes with American labels. It is calculated that this industry absorbs more than 26,000 horses annually, and it certainly is most injurious to the American canned beef export trade. The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Department and is under investigation.

Genz and Mackin to Die.

The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey met in Jersey City yesterday to consider the cases of Paul Genz and John Mackin, sentenced to be hanged in the Hudson County Jail July 16. Genz killed Clara Arnim, his common-law wife, in Hoboken, Aug. 27, 1894, and Mackin killed his wife and Bridget Connors, his mother-in-law, in Jersey City, Feb. 25, 1896. The defense in each case was insanity, and that was the basis of the appeal for clemency. The court, after two hours' deliberation, announced that it could see no reason why the sentence of the law should be interfered with in either case.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BONDS

WHAT A GEORGIA BUSINESS MAN SAYS OF THE SCANDAL.

Formed One of a Syndicate to Take the Entire Issue at Par—He Tells How the State Lost $135,000, Being Obliged to Pay Interest for Six Months—Those Who Were Interested in What He Declares Was a "Deal."

A prominent business man of Augusta, Ga., who is visiting this city, said yesterday that the facts in the Tillman South Carolina bond scandal had not yet been published.

"I was in position," said he, "to know the inner workings of the entire deal, for it was nothing else. I formed one of a syndicate organized to bid for the issue of South Carolina bonds, and through my efforts to secure the bonds learned that the whole affair had been manipulated by Gov. Tillman, and that he and other State officials were largely interested in having the prearranged programme carried out.

"The bond issue authorized by the Legislature was to be $6,000,000 of 4½ per cents. I took an interest in getting up a syndicate to make a bid for the entire issue. The syndicate was readily organized, and consisted of a number of banks of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. It was known that Tillman had declared he did not want the Charleston banks to get any of the bonds, because that city had always opposed him and his methods.

"To avoid the appearance of the Charleston banks in the bid, it was arranged that the bid should be made by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Augusta through C. C. Goodrich, cashier. This bank was down for $200,000 of the bonds if the bid was accepted. In other words, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was acting as agent for the syndicate.

"When we had the bid completed we sent an agent with it to Columbia. The bid was for the entire issue of $6,000,000 at par. Our agent saw Gov. Tillman and submitted the bid. The Governor seemed confused, but said that he could not receive the bid, and that if any bid was to be proffered it would have to be made through his agent, Colden Rhind of Augusta.

"Our agent said he thought a matter of this kind should be settled at headquarters, and asked if the Legislature would receive the bid. 'It will not,' said Tillman. 'It will do just as I say.'

"Shortly after this, when we saw that we could do nothing, we sold to Mr. Rhind for $2,500 our Charleston subscription list and let the matter alone.

"The bonds were sold to these Charleston banks and to others for $6,000,000, but the State got only $5,865,000, or at the rate of 97¾. As we had made a bona fide and guaranteed bid of 100 to take the bonds at once, the State of South Carolina lost just $135,000.

"The device by which the transaction was sought to be covered up was very cleverly conceived. The bonds were engraved to bear interest from January, 1893. By the terms of sale the State did not get its money until July, 1893. The interest coupons for the six months, January to July, were turned over to the agents and others interested in the trade. At 4½ per cent. a year the interest for six months amounted to 2¼ per cent, or $135,000. The State paid interest on $6,000,000 from January to July, while it did not get the use of a cent until July.

"As the entire $6,000,000 was paid in by the syndicate in July, Tillman could make the specious claim that the bonds had brought par. His blind followers did not know that their State had paid interest on the $6,000,000 for six months before it was placed in the treasury. They had brought par so far as the buyers were concerned, but the people of South Carolina had to pay $135,000, or a six months' interest coupon, to close the deal.

"Who got the $135,000 I do not pretend to say. The men who purchased the bonds did not, and the only others interested were the agents and the State officials. The agents get up such deals for pay—it is their business, and a legitimate one—but it is stated that at least half of it went to some one besides the agents, and the State officials are busy denying that they got any of it.

"One interesting feature of the matter is that Tillman is accusing President Cleveland of selling bonds for a less sum than he could have obtained for them in open market. Mr. Cleveland accepted the best bids. Tillman, on the other hand, refused a bid for immediate purchase at par, and sold the bonds at a loss to his State of 2¼ per cent."

Weighing of Fire Department Case.

Louis A. La Grange, who holds the office of Weigh Master in the Fire Department, sent to the Fire Commissioners yesterday a letter replying to a resolution recently adopted requesting him to report on his official acts in the weighing of coal up to the present time. He said that he had always endeavored to carry out the terms of the coal contracts in relation to the manner of weighing, and would report in detail as soon as he could perfect his report. Commissioner La Grange, President of the board, said that his brother courted the fullest investigation.

STORY OF THE LAURADA'S TRIP.

John Holmes Tells How a Cuban Expedition Sailed and Landed.

The trial of Col. Emilio Nunez on a charge of violating the neutrality laws against Spain in having engaged in a filibustering expedition on the Laurada, which left this port for Cuba on May 8, was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander.

Col. Nunez was defended by Horatio S. Rubens, and Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman represented the Government.

Thomas J. Dunn of the marine division of the Custom House testified that the Laurada cleared for Port Antonio on a coastwise manifest, and permission for a foreign transfer of some of the cargo was granted.

The principal witness of the day was John Holmes, a Philadelphia sailor, who shipped at that port on the Laurada. He said that Capt. Dickman commanded the vessel to New-York. While she was lying off Liberty Island, John D. Hart, Col. Nunez, and several others boarded her, and all but Mr. Hart sailed with her on starting. The Laurada first went to Montauk Point, L. I., where two tugs and two lighters loaded with arms, ammunition, and clothing met her. Their cargoes were transferred to the Laurada, and then 100 men joined the expedition. Among them were a few Americans.

Col. Nunez left the vessel and departed on a tug, and the Laurada started for Cuba. The cases were opened and were found to be filled with guns, machetes, knapsacks, blankets, and suits of brown duck, which were distributed to the men. The men drilled on board the ship and were instructed by an ex-army officer, whose name the witness had forgotten.

When the Laurada approached Cuba, Holmes said, the mate went ashore, but quickly returned, and the vessel put to sea again. She returned later, and a large portion of the cargo was loaded into five cutters and was taken to the land.

Most of the men went ashore also. But the work of transferring the cargo was interrupted by the approach of a Spanish cruiser, and the Laurada steamed to sea, leaving the boats behind. She went to Jacksonville, Fla., and the remainder of her cargo was dumped into the sea outside the harbor bar. The Laurada then came north.

Holmes admitted, on cross-examination, that he participated in the Bermuda expedition, and that he testified against Col. Nunez because Col. Nunez and his company had not lived up to their agreement with him. He also said that he had been promised full pay for his loss of time in appearing as a witness in the case.

The case will be continued at 11 A. M. Monday.

J. E. HOFFMIRE & SON IN TROUBLE.

The Ship Joiners Liable on Notes for About $250,000.

John E. Hoffmire & Son, ship joiners, at 808 Fifth Street, are in financial difficulties, and yesterday the Sheriff received executions against them in favor of Grace A. Hoffmire for $3,466 for money loaned in the last three months, and in favor of Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons for $1,119, the latter claim being on a note of the firm to the order of the Imperial Fire Proofing Company.

The firm is one of the oldest in its line of business in the city. It was stated yesterday that the firm's embarrassment is due to causes outside of its regular business. Adams & Hyde, who entered the judgments against the firm yesterday, said that the firm was placed in its present extremity by having made certain promissory notes and delivered them to certain note brokers for discount, for which notes it received no value from the note brokers.

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for John E. Hoffmire & Son, said that the amount of the firm's paper which went into the hands of note brokers, so far as is known, amounts to $250,000, out of which the firm received only $6,000. The firm is liable on all this paper. A large number of note holders have begun actions against the firm on the notes, answers have been interposed, and every suit will be defended.

The firm's statement on Feb. 1 showed net assets of $277,000 and liabilities of $65,000. The firm then owned real estate in Brooklyn valued at $143,000 and mortgaged for $53,000, but since then a large part of it has been transferred.

John E. Hoffmire, the senior partner, is one of the oldest ship joiners in the city, and has been a leader in his line of business for about forty-five years. John D. Hoffmire, his son, has been a partner in the firm since 1879. The senior partner has been interested in several outside concerns. He was until recently President of the New-York and Norwalk Steamboat Company, and of the Excelsior Steamboat Company. He was the projector of the steamers Grand Republic and Columbia, and for a time was a part owner of them. He has been a Director in the Union Ferry Company and in the Eleventh Ward Bank, but he retired from the bank a month ago. He was also formerly a stockholder in the New-Jersey Steamboat Company and the Brighton Pier and Navigation Company. He has been in ill health for the last two years. The last work of the firm was on the new steamer Adirondack, for the People's Line.

American Pelican for Central Park.

A brown American pelican was received by Director Smith of the Central Park Menagerie yesterday from the Cromwell Steamship Company. The bird was secured off the coast of Florida by Chief Engineer Shaw of the steamship Louisiana. Its future home will be with the herons, near the southwest corner of the lion and tiger house.

HERSCHKOPF IN A WEB

MORE DAMAGING TESTIMONY IN HIS TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Bernard Bierbergal Swears the Alleged Firebug Said He Burned the Suffolk Street House—Afterward There Was a Fire in the Witness's Place, and He Says Herschkopf Made That, Too—Meetings in the Office of Samuel Milch.

The trial of Adolph Herschkopf, charged with the murder, by arson, of Lizzie Jaeger, who died as the result of burns received in a fire which started in Soloman Kleinrock's saloon, in the building at 129 Suffolk Street, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Bernard Bierbergal of 105 Allen Street was an important witness. He said that one day Herschkopf took him to the Suffolk Street house after the fire and said: "You see that burned out. I did it and we made money. Now, we can have a fire in your place and make money also."

The witness said he did not consent and Herschkopf called at his restaurant in a few days and again proposed to have a fire. He said he had been in the country only two years and he did not want a fire. His place was insured.

On cross-examination the witness admitted that he had a fire in his place in July, after the Suffolk Street fire, and startled both the prosecution and defense when he said, "Herschkopf made it." He received $50 from Herschkopf after the fire, he said. Up to that time he said he did not know he was insured. Afterward he learned that Herschkopf had taken out a policy for $1,200 and had received $800 after the fire.

Shiar Rosenbaum, who was said to have been one of the alleged gang of firebugs, testified that he had seen Kleinrock in Herschkopf's house three weeks before the Suffolk Street fire. He had heard them discuss the coming fire in the saloon and heard Herschkopf tell Kleinrock how to prepare the place for the fire. A week before the fire he said Glueckman brought to the saloon a demijohn of combustible stuff, sent by Herschkopf. The witness then told about Herschkopf asking Glueckman to start the fire in the night, and Glueckman refusing, because there were children in the house. In this he corroborated Glueckman's evidence. The witness said Herschkopf bragged about the way the Suffolk Street fire had been handled, and said he deserved to be called a "professor."

On cross-examination the witness denied that he was a firebug, but admitted that he once was one. In the main, his story agreed with that told by Glueckman. Rosenbaum was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

Benjamin Neumark, the first witness, boarded at 129 Suffolk Street. He testified that when he arrived home shortly before the fire, he saw two men at the saloon door. One of them was Kleinrock and the other was a smooth-shaven man. John Brooks Leavitt, counsel for the defense, objected to the description of the second man, who was supposed to be Herschkopf, but the objection was overruled.

Michael Henry, a shoemaker, testified that Max Glueckman, who was on the stand on Tuesday, worked for him. He was acquainted with Herschkopf, who called at his home, 314 East Third Street, to see Mrs. Glueckman when she returned from Europe. He had heard Herschkopf say to Mrs. Glueckman that he would get her husband out of trouble. The witness testified that when he visited Glueckman in the Tombs shortly afterward, he found Herschkopf talking to the prisoner, and heard him say: "You are my best friend. I will look after you and take care of your wife. I am the boss of the District Attorney's office, and everything goes my way. They do as I say, and you must do as I say."

Abraham Kahn, agent for the brewery that supplied Kleinrock, testified that all the stock in the saloon was not worth more than $200, and the furniture about $150. Kleinrock had $1,200 insurance. After the fire Kleinrock settled with the brewery company, paying all he owed. Kleinrock is said to have fled to Europe to escape arrest.

Solon J. Reiser testified that he had met Herschkopf, Kleinrock, Selzer, and Meyer Brenner in the insurance office of Samuel Milch, where he is employed. About this time Selzer had a fire in Brooklyn. Herschkopf had asked the witness to go to work for him and they would make money, and he consentetd. Herschkopf also told witness he wanted to take out a number of policies, but if he did so it would look suspicious, so the witness was to take out the policies and Herschkopf would act as adjuster. The witness told of the issuing of the policy on Kleinrock's place. There had been some delay about it which made Herschkopf very indignant.

Abraham Rosenblum, who lived at 129 Suffolk Street at the time of the fire, testified that about midnight, on May 30, 1894, he saw three men in Kleinrock's saloon. He was asked if the men were in the room, and he picked out Herschkopf, Louis Jacobs, and Meyer Dietschek.

Her Fourth Attempt Successful.

After making three ineffective attempts to kill herself Mrs. Fannie Greenbaum, forty-two years old, of 93 Lewis Street, yesterday morning, succeeded in committing suicide by jumping from a window in her apartments on the fourth floor. Her head struck an iron projection, and her skull was crushed. She died instantly.

IMPORTANT PLANS WERE MISSING.

Found After New East River Bridge Commission Adjourned.

The New East River Bridge Commissioners met in their offices, at 49 Chambers Street, yesterday afternoon and considered some of the plans for the structure, but no final action was taken.

Soon after the meeting was called to order Chief Engineer L. L. Buck found that the most important parts of his plans were missing. The Commissioners were annoyed, and one of them wanted to have Mr. Buck censured. Mr. Buck proposed to send to his office for the missing plans, but Salem H. Wales, Vice President of the commission, said he could not wait until that was done.

The plans submitted did not show any safety margin to either side of the proposed structure, and Mr. Wales moved that they be referred back to the engineer, with orders to report at the next meeting and designate the proper width for the safety margin. Commissioner Henry Batterman of Brooklyn added to Mr. Buck's woe by moving that he be instructed to prepare a plan for a structure running parallel with the southerly side of Delancey Street, and making a straight line across the East River to Brooklyn.

After the commission adjourned, the missing plans were discovered on a side table in the meeting room. They will be considered next Wednesday.

Mr. Wales is anxious that some architectural taste shall be shown in the construction of the bridge. At a recent meeting of the Commissioners he presented his views on this point, saying: "In this country this portion of the work has ben neglected—on almost all of the great brdiges that have been built, and whenever any attention has been paid to it it has usually been considered of so little importance that it has been put in the hands of a draughtsman or some one of little or no artistic ability."

He said the Washington Bridge over the Harlem was one of the conspicuous examples of the truth of his statement. "A great structure like this, so imposing in its general effect," he said, "should be as interesting when seen near by as when looked at from a distance. Beautiful as this bridge is in its ensemble, the details are considered by many artists as most unfortunate. They are ugly and in every way unskillful from the architectural point of view. The balustrades, lamp posts, the form of the approaches, the way the roads are laid out in connection with the bridge, the few moldings, &c., are some of the things to which I refer."

Mr. Wales believes that any architect of high standing would be much interested in working upon the new bridge in connection with and under the direction of the chief engineer. "Ironwork," he said, "particularly if carefully studied and well calculated, is sure to produce good effects, and any well-educated architect realizes this fact and would study the details, however little there may be to accentuate its structural beauty."

DID NOT SLIGHT THE VETERANS.

What the Mayor Says About Rear Admiral Alman's Charges.

Mayor Strong gave out a statement yesterday afternoon denying the charge made by Rear Admiral Alman that he had unceremoniously thrown into the waste basket the Rear Admiral's letter asking for $500 from the city for the entertainment of the naval veterans during their meeting.

The Mayor says he directed Secretary Hedges to investigate the matter, and that Mr. Hedges found there was no authority for making such an appropriation. A letter signed by Secretary Hedges was then sent to the Rear Admiral regretting that it was impossible to comply with his request.

"Instead of being treated with a lack of respect," said the Mayor, "Rear Admiral Alman's communication, which was not even signed in his own handwriting, but with a rubber stamp, received careful attention and a courteous reply."

Picnic of the Macy Mutual Aid.

The annual afternoon and evening picnic of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. will be held at Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, L. I., on July 25. The affair will be under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid, and the festivities will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be a number of athletic contests, under the management of A. J. Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club. Some of these contests will be open to all amateurs, while others will be open only to employes of R. H. Macy & Co. Two teams, representing the firm's china and delivery departments, will engage in a challenge tug of war. A number of handsome and valuable prizes which are to be awarded to successful contestants in the various games may now be seen in the windows of R. H. Macy & Co.'s store at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. There will be music by Prof. Wand, and dancing will begin at 4 o'clock P. M. Entries for the games may be made up to July 18 with Alexander McLean, Secretary of the Macy Mutual Aid, at Macy & Co.'s store.

To Talk Over the State Tax.

The State Board of Assessors will make its yearly visit to the City Tax Department at 10 o'clock this morning. The object of the visit is to consult President Barker and Commissioners Sutro and Wells, in regard to State tax equalization. The visit was arranged for June 24, but was put off on account of the illness of Mr. Barker.

Aurania Anchored Outside.

The steamship Aurania of the Cunard Line, which left here Tuesday afternoon for Liverpool, via Queenstown, anchored outside the Bar at 6 o'clock that night, probably owing to some derangement of her machinery. She got under way again at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded.

HIS SCARS AGAINST HIM

MUTE WITNESSES ON THE PALMS OF JAMES BUTLER'S HANDS.

Complainant Before Recorder Goff Suspected of Perjury—Denied He Had Been in Dannemora Prison Under Another Name, but the Scars Were Found as One of the Accused Prisoners Described—Identified by Keeper Skelly.

James Butler appeared before Recorder Goff yesterday as complainant against John T. Murray and Frank Daly, whom he accused of robbing him of a watch, but when court adjourned he was himself technically a prisoner, with prospects of imprisonment for perjury staring him in the face.

Butler, who is a steamfitter at 31 Madison Street, took the stand to testify against Murray, when Murray arose and denounced him as a jailbird who had served a term with him in Dannemora Prison.

Butler vehemently denied the truth of this assertion, and said he never had been arrested or convicted of any offense. The dispute interested Recorder Goff, who turned to Butler and questioned him closely about his career. Butler stoutly maintained that Murray's statements were false, but the Recorder was not willing to accept the denial, so he sent for court and Tombs records and for Keeper Skelly of the Tombs, who was formerly employed at Dannemora. The prisoner Murray said Butler served two years in prison under the name of Edward Hogan. He knew Butler, he said, by his stammering speech, his peculiar ears, and scars on the palms of his hands. Still Butler denied that he and Hogan were the same individual.

Keeper Skelly of the Tombs arrived in a few moments, and promptly confirmed Murray's identification of Butler. He said Butler, under the name of Hogan, was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald to two and a half years in Dannemora for grand larceny.

Butler still persisted that a mistake had been made. Then the court records were brought in, and showed that Edward Hogan pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Fitzgerald, and that he had also served a term in Sing Sing as Alfred Hicks.

Butler appeared very much disconcerted while the records were being read, and then Recorder Goff ordered him to show his palms. They were scarred, as Murray and Skelly said. Butler said they were burned while he was working at his trade of steamfitter. Recorder Goff then directed Butler to be measured, and his measurements tallied with the records of Hogan.

This satisfied Recorder Goff that Butler had been swearing falsely, and he asked him if it was not true that he and Hogan and Hicks were one and the same. Again Butler denied it. The Recorder then asked Butler whether he had not subscribed to the pleas entered in the cases of Hogan and Hicks. Butler put on a pair of spectacles and looked at the papers. Then he threw them back at the Recorder and shouted that he never saw them before. Several court officers, who thought Butler intended to strike the Recorder, held him until he resumed the witness chair. Butler then subsided and asked the Recorder to let him go home, because he was feeling badly. The Recorder told him he could leave the courtroom in company with two attendants. He then adjourned the case until this morning, and directed that Butler should be taken to the House of Detention.

An effort will be made to find the persons on whose complaints Hogan and Hicks were sent to prison and the policemen who made the arrests.

WOULD NOT WITHDRAW COMPLAINT

But Dr. Kingsley Shook Hands with Sterling When He Was Discharged.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, who was arrested late Tuesday night for breaking windows in the residence of Dr. N. W. Kingsley, 115 Madison Avenue, was discharged with a reprimand yesterday morning by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Dr. Kingsley was present and refused to withdraw his complaint and accept an apology from Mr. Sterling, because, he said, that would stultify him, but after Mr. Sterling was discharged the doctor shook hands with him and the two men left the courtroom together.

Mr. Sterling said he was kept awake by a conversation between Dr. Kingsley and an assistant. He threw some things in protest, but did not know he broke any panes of glass.

Sister Carmelita's Will Admitted.

The contest of Joseph F. Sullivan over the will of Mary Frances Baker, known as Sister Carmelita, was withdrawn yesterday, and Surrogate Fitzgerald admitted the will to probate. Letters testamentary under the will were issued to William J. Lardner and Maurice J. Sullivan, who were named as executors by Sister Carmelita. Both sides refused to say whether a compromise had been effected. Sister Carmelita died last August and left an estate valued at $150,000. This estate was left to her niece, Mary Sullivan, by a will dated Feb. 27, 1895.

A FLYING MARCH.

By W. L. ALDEN.

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PART I.

One day Prof. Van Wagener and I were walking together on our way to the Post Office when we met a regiment of infantry. Of course, we stopped to look at it, for I don't suppose there is a man living who doesn't like to look at soldiers. Even a regiment of counter-jumpers, dressed in a ridiculous uniform, and playing at soldiers, interests me, and as for this particular regiment, it was one of the best in the Federal Army, and that's saying a good deal. The professor looked at the men in the critical sort of way that everybody puts on in such circumstances, and presently he said: "Colonel, isn't it your opinion that a regiment that could march 200 miles a day would be much more efficient than one that could only march 20 miles?"

"All other things being equal, it certainly would," I replied; "but the soldier who can march a hundred miles a day, not to speak of two hundred, isn't born yet."

"I think you are mistaken, Colonel!" said he. "It's my idea that by the use of proper means it can be made just as easy to march at the rate of twenty miles an hour as it is now to march at the rate of four miles an hour."

"There you are again!" said I. "You're thinking of some invention that is going to revolutionize the art of warfare! My dear professor! You've been revolutionizing warfare ever since I knew you, but I haven't noticed that it has been revolutionized to any great extent."

Well! nothing more was said on the subject at that time, but about a month later Van Wagener came over to my house one morning with a big basketful of machinery and chemicals on his arm, and asked me to lend him the use of my back yard for an hour or two, while he revolutionized the art of warfare. Of course, I told him he could do anything in my back yard that he might want to do, provided he didn't do it with dynamite or any other explosive, and he assured me that this time there was nothing in the slightest degree dangerous in what he meant to do.

"I will explain the whole matter to you," he said, sitting down on a bench in my back yard, and wiping his forehead with a cloth stained with chemicals, for the basket was heavy and the day was hot. "You remember we were speaking the other day about the marching abilities of infantry regiments. Now, let me ask you what it is that makes it hard work for a soldier to march, or for any man to walk. Isn't it the force of gravitation, which holds him down to the ground, and prevents him from lifting his foot except by a muscular effort?"

"I suppose it is," said I.

"Very good," said Van Wagener. "Now, if you could reduce the force of gravitation one-half, or, say, two-thirds, it would be just that much easier for a man to walk than it is in existing circumstances, wouldn't it?"

"I admit it," said I. For it was always necessary to admit Van Wagener's premises, provided you wanted to carry on a conversation with him.

"You are really an intelligent man, Colonel!" said he, "although at times you are rather slow to perceive the merits of any valuable invention. As I was saying, the thing to do if you want to make walking or marching easier is to reduce the force of gravitation. Now, this is what I propose to do in the case of every individual soldier. Why no one has hit on the same idea long ago is something I can't understand. But that's the way with most inventors. They never see what is directly before their eyes, but always look for something that is miles away."

As this was what I had said hundreds of times to Van Wagener about his own inventions, I began to think that he wasn't as utterly unteachable as a scientific man generally is.

"Please to look at my shirt for a moment," continued the professor. "As you see, it is made of very thin cloth, coated with a coating of india rubber. Also, you will perceive that it is made of two thicknesses of rubber cloth, joined together at the neck and the waist, and that just where the collar button would ordinarily come at the back of my neck is a small valve. Now this shirt will hold just as many cubic feet of hydrogen gas as would be sufficient to lift a man of my weight, together with eighty pounds of arms and accoutrements."

"Don't you find the rubber shirt rather warm?" I asked.

"It is a little warm," he replied, "but I can easily overcome that. Besides, the warmth of the shirt has nothing to do with the question. The fact on which I wish you to fix your mind is that by filling this shirt with hydrogen I overcome the effect of gravitation. That is to say, I make myself as light as air."

"Then you mean a soldier shall fly instead of march?" I said.

"Not at all," said Van Wagener. "I simply propose to make him so light that he will be able to take steps thirty or forty feet long, and to jump over hedges and streams with perfect ease."

I wanted to remind the professor of a jumping machine he had once invented, and that had nearly killed him when he tried to use it, but I kept quiet.

"Now," said my friend, taking off his coat and waistcoat and wiping away the per-



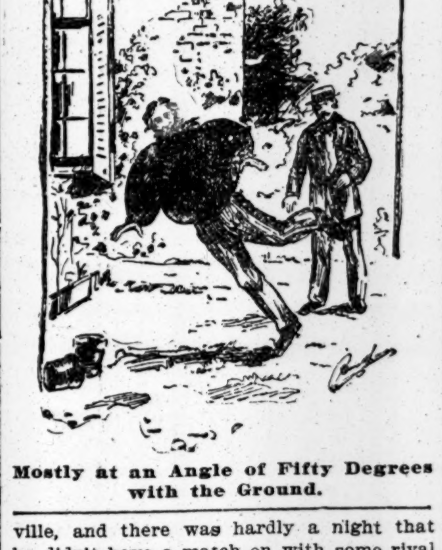
"This," He Said, "Is the Generator."

spiration that was streaming down his face, "I will proceed to give you a practical illustration of the value of my invention. This is the first time I have actually experimented with it, but I have absolute confidence in its practicability."

With that Van Wagener opened his basket and took out a sort of tin knapsack with a rubber tube attached to it. "This," said he, "is the generator. I fasten this on my back, and you will understand that if I were a soldier I should carry it outside my knapsack. I connect this tube with the shirt valve and turn this little stopcock. The moment the stopcock is turned the gas begins to generate and flows through the tube into the shirt. When I have gas enough to reduce my weight one-half, I shut off the supply and march on my way, taking steps twenty feet long, and feeling almost as light as a bird. But first I must fasten these leaden soles to my boots, so that I can be sure of preserving an upright attitude. You see, I shall be in just the same condition as a diver, the weight of whose body is reduced as he sinks in the water. He is obliged to wear shoes weighted with lead, for without them he might go down head first."

Van Wagener carefully tied his lead soles to his feet, and then he buckled the generator on his back and tried to turn the stopcock of which he had spoken. He had so much difficulty in finding it that he asked me to turn it for him, which, of course, I did.

Presently the gas began to hiss as it was generated, and the professor began to swell as his shirt gradually filled. When it was apparently about half full he asked me to turn off the gas, and then he started to walk across my back yard. There is no denying that the gas got in its work fairly well. Van Wagener went across that yard taking steps that were about ten feet long and bounding gently into the air every time his feet touched the ground. Still, his walk was to all appearance the drunkenest walk that has ever been seen since the days when Noah made his great invention of drunkenness. The professor's body was swinging forward and backward and sideways, and was mostly at an angle of, say, fifty degrees with the ground. It was clear that if it hadn't been for the lead soles fastened to his boots he would have done a good deal of walking on his head. I followed pretty close after him, and he evidently enjoyed himself immensely, for he kept calling out to me to notice how light he was, and demanding to know whether he hadn't knocked gravitation endways with his gas machine. Even when he came down with both feet in a brier bush and stuck there until I pulled him out by main force, leaving a large proportion of his trousers in the bush, he never lost his spirits. He had walked twice round the yard when a little accident happened which interrupted his experiment. He came down with both feet on my cat's tail. Now, Tommie was one of the best-tempered cats I ever knew; that is to say, so long as you treated him with proper respect. He was also the champion cat fighter of New-Berlinopolis-



Mostly at an Angle of Fifty Degrees with the Ground.

ville, and there was hardly a night that he didn't have a match on with some rival cat, and as a rule he won in two or, at the most, three rounds. He was lying asleep under a small rose bush when the professor came down on his tail, and it irritated him, as was only natural. I should have been irritated myself if I had been in his place. Being mad all over, Tommie freed his mind with a few remarks, and then he made a jump for the professor's shoulder, where he stopped long enough to give him a couple of good ones on the cheek that drew the blood, and then he went over the fence in search of a quiet spot where he could make repairs to his tail. I came up to the professor to sympathize with him while he was wiping the blood from his face, but he sang out to me not to bring my cigar anywhere near him, for the gas was leaking and an explosion might be brought about. I could see that his size was rapidly growing less, and in a little while the gas had all escaped through half a dozen holes that the cat's claws had made in the shirt, and the professor was able to walk like an ordinary Christian.

"I can't do anything more," said Van Wagener, "until I have mended the leaks in my shirt." And then he used a lot of scientific language about cats in general, which was excusable in the circumstances.

I said to him that Tommy was one of the leading cats of New-Berlinopolisville, and was universally respected. As for his getting angry when a scientific man with leaden soles landed on his tail, that was only human, and he ought not to blame the cat for it.

"I don't blame him so much for getting angry," said Van Wagener, "as I do for not taking any interest in science. But that's just the way with a cat. Any cat would sooner spoil an experiment than not. A friend of mine who does a good deal of vivisection tells me that he has more trouble with cats than with any other animals. However, the mischief's done now, and there's no use in saying anything more. You'll admit, I think, that my experiment was a great success?"

"I'll admit," said I, "that any army in the world would run away from an enemy approaching in the same style as you circulated round my yard."

"Wait till I have had a little more experience," said the professor. "I did not have quite gas enough in my shirt, and my shoes were not quite heavy enough. When I find out the exact quantity of gas I ought to use, and the precise weight that needs to be attached to my feet, all that will be necessary will be practice. I venture to say, that with about three days of practice I shall be able to walk at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with perfect steadiness, and without the least danger of accident. To-morrow, at about this hour, I will come back here with my shirt repaired and everything ready for a final and conclusive experiment. I hope you will have the goodness to lock up that abominable cat, for I can't promise to succeed in my experiment if that beast is on hand."

"All right," said I, "the cat shall be locked up. But I ask you what will happen when your army marches across country with their shirts inflated with gas? Cats are awfully common, and if the army treads on a cat's tail, there'll be a panic that will be worse than a defeat."

Van Wagener didn't condescend to answer me, but he marched out of my yard with his basket on his arm and a glow of triumph in his face, which struck me as being a little previous, in view of all the facts.

Well! the next day the professor turned up at the same hour in the very best of spirits

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A WAITING MARKET ABANDONED TO PROFESSIONAL TRADERS.

Influence of the Chicago Currency Plank Apparently Discounted—London Doing Nothing—Some Activity in the Industrials—Talk of a Dividend on Tobacco—Grangers Lose Fractions—Foreign Exchange Firmer.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The political situation was the only subject of discussion in the Wall Street district to-day. The financial plank of the Chicago platform is about as thoroughly bad as it could be, but its effect on prices was not pronounced, probably because the shaking down of last week had discounted it. Furthermore, the banking community is impressed with the belief that there is no possibility of the election of the candidate of the convention on the platform, and looks for rather better prices when the talk of the silverites ceases with the convention. In the meantime the market is in the hands of traders, who are content with small profits either way.

As usual in a traders' market, the bulk of business was in the industrials. Sugar was fairly active between 109⅝ and 111⅛, and closed at 110, a net loss of ¼. The point to buy for a sharp advance was circulated industriously early in the day, but the brokers who usually act for the insiders were not overbusy. Tobacco was the strong feature, and sold up to 62½, but closed at 61¾, a net gain of 1¼ points. There were rumors that the Directors contemplated the declaration of a cash dividend in the immediate future, but they could not be confirmed. Chicago Gas was fairly active, but with the other industrials closed fractionally lower. There was little activity in railway issues. St. Paul and Rock Island each closed ⅝ lower, and Burlington lost ¼. The internationals were practically neglected.

London was not a buyer to-day; neither did it sell. There is much mystery surrounding the recent buying for foreign account, but prominent houses assert that the greater part of it was genuine. During the last ten days the transfer offices have been busy cutting up round amounts into ten-share lots, to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange. Foreign exchange was slightly firmer, but rates were practically unchanged. There was a withdrawal of $250,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada. Railway returns of earnings for the fourth week of June continue fairly good.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,293,158; balances, $5,862,869; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $419,384.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 35,000 ounces at 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,517
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½@$4.88 for sixty days and $4.88½@$4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅜ and 95¾@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	310	Manhattan	207
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mercantile	150
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	132
Central National	126	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	410
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	150
Commerce	203	New-York	230
Continental	132	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank North Am.	130
East River	125	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2900	Republic	146
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	175	Shoe & Leather	96
Gallatin National	295	State of New-York	105
German American	112	Third National	103
Hanover	310	U. S. National	175
Importers & Traders'	525	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	110
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of 12 shares of American Exchange at 171.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Ala. Great Southern—			
Mileage	337	337	......
4th week June	$35,204	$40,786	......
Month	112,198	115,998	......
From Jan. 1	671,719	694,833	......
From July 1	1,633,865	1,570,280	......
Bur., C. R. & Northern—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week June	$110,818	$88,087	$81,873
Month	351,856	297,138	273,684
From Jan. 1	2,112,682	1,739,031	1,762,312
From July 1	5,045,427	3,726,252	......
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,261
4th week June	$553,951	$357,361	$300,405
Month	1,570,722	1,274,358	1,056,614
From Jan. 1	7,807,715	7,099,362	6,396,206
From July 1	19,791,541	17,434,981	......
Southern Railway—			
Mileage	4,694	4,494	4,494
4th week June	$422,266	$376,108	$372,121
Month	1,330,349	1,327,936	1,240,351
From Jan. 1	8,736,053	8,400,367	8,427,758
From July 1	19,061,947	18,040,972	16,643,471
Wisconsin Central—			
4th week June	117,190	122,488	......
Month	401,460	420,856	......
From Jan. 1	2,019,608	1,978,654	......
From July 1	4,397,784	4,092,423	......
Col. St. Ry., June—	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$56,646	$58,545	Dec. $1,899
Op. expenses	25,783	26,805	Dec. 1,022
Net earnings	30,863	31,740	Dec. 877
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	316,074	297,645	Inc. 18,429
Op. expenses	156,517	149,952	Inc. 6,565
Net earnings	159,557	147,693	Inc. 11,864

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, leased by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, reports balance sheet for June 30 as follows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $18,925,000; other investments, $396,393; cash on hand, $41,857; due by companies, $10,192; suspense account, $1,681; total, $19,375,123. Liabilities — Capital stock, $12,000,000; funded debt, $6,925,000; due companies, $2,337; traffic fund, $30,000; profit and loss, surplus, $417,786; total, $19,375,123.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Volume sixty-two of The Financial Chronicle was issued to-day. The current volume embraces the weekly issues of The Chronicle for the first half of 1896, together with the issues of the Investors' Supplement, Street Railway Supplement, State and City Supplement, and Quotation Supplement.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼	10	10½	110
American Cotton Oil pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..	50¼	51⅞	10
American Express	112	112	111½	111½	..	109	112	40
*American Sugar Refineries	109½	111⅛	109⅝	110	− ¼	110	110¼	43,980
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..	..	..	75
American Tobacco	60⅝	62½	60½	61¾	+1¼	61¾	62	17,496
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	14	14	14	14	..	13⅞	14	300
A., T. & S. F. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅝	20	20¼	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	−1	90	91	159
Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	+ ¼	46¼	47	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	..	14⅝	14⅞	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	..	..	..	25
Chicago Gas	57⅝	58⅛	57¼	57⅞	− ⅛	57⅞	58	8,275
Chicago, Bur., & Quincy	71⅞	72⅜	71⅝	71⅞	− ⅛	71⅞	72	9,320
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	..	99⅞	99⅞	320
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅛	75⅝	74⅝	74⅞	− ⅝	74⅞	75	16,830
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	..	127¾	128¼	8
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	63	63⅜	62¾	62⅞	− ⅝	62⅞	62¾	6,158
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	29	29	28¼	28¼	− ½	28	28¼	330
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	..	..	..	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21¼	21	21¼	−1	21¼	22	350
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17	17	17	17	..	16½	17	100
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ⅜	124¼	124⅞	107
Del., Lack. & Western	157¼	157¼	157¼	157¼	− ¾	157	160	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	− ⅝	46	46½	200
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ½	13⅜	13⅜	3,400
General Electric	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜	25⅞	26	1,300
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	+ ½	92½	93½	127
Illinois Central, leased line	88	88	88	88	..	..	..	12
Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	− ⅛	16½	17	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	− ¼	68	69¼	185
Long Island	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅜	74	75½	100
Louisville & Nashville	49	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	− ⅝	48⅜	48⅞	4,465
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼	7⅞	8¼	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	17½	19	100
Manhattan Con.	97¼	97¼	96½	96⅝	− ⅝	96⅞	97	1,790
*Metropolitan Traction	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	−1¼	99	100¼	890
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	..	94	..	40
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛	22⅛	22⅜	665
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21¼	20½	20⅝	− ⅞	20½	20⅝	870
*National Lead Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	..	85	86½	80
New-Jersey Central	101	102	101	102	+1	101½	102	614
New-York Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..	95⅝	95⅞	50
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	22	22	22	22	..	22	22½	200
Norfolk & West., 3d in. pd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..	11½	12	100
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	8	8¼	125
Ontario & Western	14	14	14	14	+ ¼	13¾	13⅞	100
Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½	22½	23	400
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ½	13⅞	14	600
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g	116	116	116	116	..	114½	117	30
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	3¾	3¾	− ¼	3¾	4	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½	9	9½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	..	39⅝	40	100
Southern Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ⅜	18¼	19	340
Southern Railway	9½	9½	8⅞	9	− ⅜	8⅞	9¼	1,210
Southern Railway pf.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	..	25½	25¾	460
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21	21½	21	21	− ½	20½	21¼	725
Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛	6⅞	7¼	200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2	2	2	2	..	2	2¼	400
United States Cordage	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛	4½	4⅞	400
United States Cordage pf.	8	8	8	8	..	8½	9	10
United States Cordage gtd	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅞	17	18	400
*United States Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	..	7½	7¾	1,270
*United States Leather pf.	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅝	58	58¼	1,000
United States Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1	17¼	19	100
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜	6	6⅛	250
Wabash pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛	16¼	16⅜	250
West. Union Telegraph	82⅝	82½	82⅛	82½	..	82½	82⅝	1,154
Westinghouse asst.	26	26	26	26	..	..	..	10
Westinghouse 1st pf.	97	97	97	97	..	..	..	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	9	− ⅛	8⅝	9	3,470
Total sales								133,258

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	69⅛	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛	69	69¼	35,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ... 69¼
A, T & S F gen 4s
4,000 ... 78⅜
3,500 ... 78¼
A, T & S F adjustmt 4s
4,000 ... 39⅜
10,000 ... 39
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000 ... 80½
5,000 ... 80
3,000 ... 80¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
9,000 ... 105⅝
1,000 ... 105¾
4,000 ... 105½
Cent of N J gen 5s Regd
1,000 ... 114¼
C & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
2,000 ... 94½
Chi & Alton S F
3,000 ... 114½
C, B & Q conv 5s
1,000 ... 99⅞
C, B & Q cons 7s
12,000 ... 115⅝
C, B & Q 5s S F
5,000 ... 103⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 ... 99
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000s20F ... 108
2,000 ... 108¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
5,000 ... 44⅞
15,000 ... 45
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ... 101¼
C, L St L & C 4s
2,000 ... 98½
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000 ... 108
Ed El Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 ... 101⅝
5,000 ... 101⅞
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000 ... 63⅜
Erie 3d mortgage
3,000 ... 106½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
4,000 ... 111
2,000 ... 111¼
Keokuk & D M 1st
600 ... 104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
31,000 ... 115
4,000 ... 115¼
Louis & Nash Cons
1,000 ... 105¼
L & N Unif Gold 4s
1,000 ... 76½
L, N A & C Cons
1,000 ... 99⅞
Metropolitan El 1st
10,000 ... 117⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s
6,000 ... 75¼
8,000 ... 75⅝
Mil & N 1st, 1913, Con
3,000 ... 116
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
6,000s20F ... 95½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s
5,000 ... 113½
Iowa & Minn Div
7,000 ... 123⅝
5,000s15F ... 123⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ... 83
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d
2,000 ... 56
1,000 ... 55½
13,000 ... 56
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ... 64¼
Morris & E con gtd, registered
1,000 ... 138
1,000 ... 139
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 ... 103¼
4,000 ... 103½
N Y, L E & W Dock & Imp Co 1st
1,000 ... 105
N Y & N E 1st 6s
5,000 ... 113¼
N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s
3,000 ... 88
North Pac 1st 6s
3,000 ... 113¼
1,000 ... 113
18,000 ... 113½
North Pac 1st reg
10,000 ... 113¼
North Pac cons 5s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000 ... 46⅛
10,000 ... 46⅜
12,000 ... 46⅛
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ... 35⅝
Oregon Improvement 1st
2,000 ... 83½
Ore Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ... 12⅛
Ore Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 110
15,000 ... 110¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
6,000 ... 103¼
People's G & C, Chic, 2d gtd 6s
500 ... 105
2,000 ... 106
Peoria & Eastern 1st
1,000 ... 73
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
2,000 ... 76½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
9,000 ... 90
St L A & T H 1st 5s
7,000 ... 105¼
St L & I M 1st ext 5s
4,000 ... 101¼
St L & S F G M 5s
8,000 ... 94⅛
St L S W 1st
2,000 ... 68⅜
St P, M & M 1st, Mont Cent 6s
1,000 ... 112
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000 ... 128¼
1,000 ... 128⅝
1,000 ... 129¼
South Pac of Cal 5s consolidated
5,000 ... 91¼
5,000 ... 91⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ... 89⅝
Texas & N O cons 5s
7,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 94
Union Elevated 1st 6s
12,000 ... 79
4,000 ... 79½
Union Pacific 1st, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coupons
1,000 ... 95
Union Pac gold 6s, col trust notes, stamped
8,000 ... 97½
3,000 ... 97
U S Cordage Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ... 25½
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000s5F ... 106⅛
3,000 ... 106¼
West Shore gtd 4s
51,000 ... 104⅝
1,000 ... 104½
Registered
6,000 ... 104
Western Pacific bonds
2,000 ... 101¼

Total sales ... $507,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	145	149	M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Man. Beach.	5	12
Alt. & T. H.	58	62	Md. Coal. pf.	40	55
Am. Coal	116	125	Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1½
Ann Arbor	7½	9	M. & St. L.	15	17⅞
Ann. Arb. pf.	22½	24	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	74
Am. T. & C.	91½	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	40⅛	46
At. & Pacific	⅜	½	Minn. Iron	61	62
Balt. & O.	17⅝	18	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	7	Mobile & O.	18½	21
*Bay S. Gas	20	22¼	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
B. A. L. pf.	102	105	*Nat. Lead	22	24½
*B'klyn R. T.	21¼	22⅛	Nat. L. Oil	17½	20
Brunsw'k Co.	½	1	Nat. Starch	..	8
B. R. & P.	18½	24	N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
Buff., R. & P. pf.	55	61	N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
B., C.R. & N.	72	..	New Cent. C.	6	8
Can. Pac.	60¼	61½	N. Y. & N. H.	170	172
C. F. & M.	..	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13¼
Central Pac.	15	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	79
Chi. Gt. W.	6	6⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	31
Chi. & Alton	156	160	N. Y., S. & W.	8	8¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	43	Norfolk So.	65	72
C. & N. W. pf.	149	..	Nor. & W. 3d in. pd.	5⅝	..
C., L. & W. pf.	45	49	North Am.	4⅝	4¾
Cleve. & P.	..	164	Nor. Pac. pf. 2d in. pd.	16¼	17
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	1	Ont. Mining	11½	13
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100	O. Imp. t. r.	..	⅛
Col. & H. C.	1	1¼	Ore. R. & N. as. pd.	12	16
C., H. V. & T. pf.	54	65	Penn. Coal	330	..
Com. Cable	145	..	Peo. & East.	4	7
Consol. Coal	32	36	P., D. & E.	1½	2
Con. Gas Co.	153	155	P. & W. pf.	..	15
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	14⅞
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	8½	P., Ft. W. & C.	160	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	P. P. C. Co.	150	156
*D., S. S. & A.	4	4½	Q'silver	1⅞	3
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	11	Q'silver pf.	13	18
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	95½	97	Rens. & Sar.	176½	..
Erie	14½	15	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
Ev. & T. H.	28½	30	St. P. & D.	18	22
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	St. P. & D. pf.	80¼	87
F. & P. M.	..	15	St. P. & O. pf.	123½	124½
F. & P. M. pf.	..	40	St. P., M. & M.	109	115
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	120	Texas Pac.	7⅛	7½
G. B. & W. t. r.	..	⅛	T. & O. C.	30	35
Homestake	33	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	74
L. Ill. & I.	..	27½	T., P. & W.	5⅛	9
Ill. Steel Co.	59	61	U. S. Ex.	40	42
Iowa Central	7¼	8	U. S. R. pf.	73	75
Iowa C. pf.	28	30	Wells, F. Ex.	90	100
K. & Mich.	6½	8	*W. U. Beef	7¼	8
K. & D. M.	3	4	W. & L. E. pf.	31⅝	32
Keok. & D. M. pf.	14¼	15¾			
Laclede Gas	21	22			
Lac. G. pf.	78	82			
Lake Shore	147	150			
Mah. Coal R.	110	..			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs.	109⅝	111	109⅝	110¼	14,950
Am. Tobacco	61⅝	62⅝	61¼	61¾	2,600
Am. Oil & R. Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33¼	200
At., T. & S. F.	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	14	120
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18½	18½	10
Chicago Gas	57⅝	58⅛	57⅜	57⅞	1,140
Chi., R. I. & P.	63	63⅜	62½	62⅝	3,410
Chi., B. & Q.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅝	71⅞	8,580
C., M. & St. P.	75⅛	75⅝	74⅝	74⅞	13,300
Chi. & Northw.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	60
General Electric	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	60
Louis. & Nash.	49	49⅜	48⅜	49	2,900
Manhattan	97	97	97	97	40
Missouri Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	490
P. & R. 2d as.pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	170
U. S. Leather pf.	58⅝	58½	58	58	120
Wheel. & L. E.	9	9	9	9	30
Total					43,180

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. Elev. 1st	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	$2,000
C. & N. P. 1st, t.r.	45	45	45	45	7,000
North. Pac. 1st	113	113	113	118	1,000
North. Pac. cn.	46½	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	12,000
Total					$22,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bedford Con.	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.80	200
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Mexican	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Standard	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Total					800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56½	57⅛	56½	57	1,054,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The local market was again very dull and was heavy. The traction group closed at declines of 1⅝ in Metropolitan, ½ in Union, ⅝ in Philadelphia, and ⅛ in Baltimore. The only trading in the industrials was in the last half hour, when Pennsylvania Heat preferred declined 1 per cent., to 17½; Storage common, ¾, to 26¼, and United Gas Improvement, ¼, to 67½. At the close the general market was feverish.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17¾
Cambria	39½	40	40	..
Choctaw	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Con. Trac. stock	23	24	23	24
Electric Storage	26	26½	26½	27
Electric Storage pf.	28	28½	28	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	⅛	½
Hestonville	..	53⅜	53	54
Hestonville pf.	60	65	..	60
Hunt & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52½	53	52⅜	..
Indianapolis	20	22	20	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	..	21½	..
Lehigh Navigation	42½	43	42½	43
Lehigh Valley	31½	32	32	32½
Metropolitan Traction	99½	100	100	101
Northern Central	68½	..	..	70
Northern Pacific	7⅝	8¼	8	8⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	16	17	16	16½
Pennsylvania	52⅜	53	52⅝	53
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¼	13½	13⅝	13¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	17⅝	17¾	18¼	18⅝
Penn. Steel	25	27	25	27
Penn. Steel pf.	..	58	..	58
Phila. Traction	68¼	68½	68½	68⅞
Phila. & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	6⅞	6 15-16	7 1-16	7⅛
Union Trac., $10 paid	14⅞	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	237	237½	237	237½
United Gas Imp.	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach	41½	42	41½	43
Welsbach of Canada	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Welsbach Commercial	..	21	..	21
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	65	..	65
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	81	82	81⅛	..
Newark Pass. 5s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101½
People's Trac. 5s	95½	96	95⅝	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	71⅝	72	72½	74

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were ⅛ lower for the 4s, 1907, coupon, and ⅛ higher for the 5s. The sales were $33,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾@116½ and $6,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	108⅝	109⅛
4s, r., 1925	116½	116¾
4s, c., 1925	116½	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	112⅞	113⅛
5s, c., 1904	112⅞	113⅛
Currency 6s, 1897	100⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and without feature. There were no changes of consequence.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The market showed a sagging tendency, but received support from insiders. West Chicago declined to 99⅝. North Chicago sold at 236, but declined to 235. The Moore specialties were steady. Bank clearings were $17,008,505.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Strawboard	32½	..	*32½	..
C. & C. Canal & Dock	..	..	62	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt	14	15½	..	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	36	37	37	39
Chicago P. & P. Co.	34	36	34	36
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	48	49	48	49
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	2¼	..	*2⅝	..
Chi. City Railway	*220	..	*220	..
Chicago Telephone	171	..	171	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	*223	..	*223½	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*21⅝	..	*21⅝	..
Met. Elevated	*19	..	*19	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	36	37	35	37
New-York Biscuit	*92	..	*92	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*235	..	*235	..
Street's W. S. Car Line	*14	..	14	15
Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	..	..	55	65
West Chi. St. R. R.	*100	..	*100¼	..
Western Stone	*60½	..	61	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	98½	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	62	64	62	64
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	..	100	..
C. Board of Trade 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	89½	90½	*90	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	..	..	*80⅝	..
Lake St. E. deb. 5s	*74	..	*74½	..
Met. Elevated 5s	*66	..	..	..
North C. City R. R. 4½s	*100	..	100	100½
North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	*101⅝	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99	99¾	99	99¾

*Sales.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 96; New-York Central, ⅛, to 99; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 7¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅛. Erie sold at 15⅝, St. Paul at 77⅝, and Atchison at 14⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 113⅝ for money and 113 11-16 for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders'	4⅝	5½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	186	191
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
*Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel.	..	119
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98¼
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	..
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	⅝	1⅜
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
‡Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	77
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	67
*Lorillard Company pf.	101½	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	..	130
National Bank of Commerce	201	204
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	⅝	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	89½	91
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf.	75	80
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	99½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	82½	85
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	40
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	68
*Standard Gas	75	77½
Standard Gas pf.	104½	106
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	256	258
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	171½	173½
Third National Bank	103	104½
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	7	8½
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	50
Trow Directory pf.	..	35
*Union Ferry stock	65	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	99	103
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	..
Union Typewriter	5½	7
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	208	220
*United States Trust	1045	..
Wagner Car Company	154½	156½
*Washington Trust Company	180	185
Western Gas Company	63	66
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	96
Worcester Traction	15	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	90	91
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf.	..	72½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 8.—The market for local stocks was about the dullest on record. The most active stock was Pioneer and the next Montana, with sales of only 800 shares. Dominion Coal was down ¼, to 9⅜, and Bay State Gas ⅜, to 10. West End rose ⅜, to 70, on one sale. Boston and Lowell gained 2½ points, to 207½, on one sale. Copper in London closed at 49½ for spot and 49⅝ for futures. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 3 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	4	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	..	50	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	..	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
West End	..	2	—	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	202	208	202	208½
Erie	58	59	58	59
Mexican	..	85	..	85
New-England	93	95	93	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9⅜	10	9½	10
Dominion Coal pf.	86	88	86	88
General Electric pf.	..	70	..	70
Illinois Steel	..	60	..	60
Lamson Store Service	17½	18⅛	17½	18½
Philadelphia Co.	19	20	19	20
Reece Button Hole	19⅜	20	19½	20
Westinghouse Electric	26½	27½	27	..
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49⅛	51
Bay State Gas	9⅞	10⅛	10¼	10½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	..	209	208	209
Boston & Lowell	207	208	206	207
Boston & Maine	160½	162	160½	162
Central Mass.	10	11	..	11
Central Mass. pf.	53	55	53	54
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95	96	..	96
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99¾	100	99⅝	100
Conn. & Pass.	142	..	142	..
Fitchburg	16	17	..	17
Fitchburg pf.	88	88½	88	88½
Flint & P M. pf.	30	36	30	36
Maine Central	..	135	..	—
N. Y., N. H. & H.	170⅝	171	170	..
Old Colony	..	177½	176½	177¼
West End	69	..	68⅝	..
West End pf.	..	..	85	88
Wor., N. & R.	..	..	110	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	..	1	..	1
Atlantic	18¼	19	18¼	19
Boston & Montana	86½	87	86⅝	87
Butte & Boston	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Cal. & Hecla	300	305	..	305
Franklin	10½	11	10½	..
Gold Coin	40	47½	45	46
Kearsarge	11½	12½	..	12½
Merced	7	..	7⅛	..
Osceola	26	26½	25	26
Pioneer	35⅞	34	34¼	..
Quincy	114	..	114	..
Tamarack	82	82½	..	85
Tamarack, Jr.	9½	10	..	10½
Wolverine	7	7½	6¾	7¼
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	116	..	116	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	107	..	107	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	..	106	..
Eastern 1st 6s	..	..	119¼	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	..	70
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	..	..	..	86
Mex. C. cn. 4s	67	68	66½	67½
Mex. C. 1st inc.	18½	..	..	18½
Mexican C. 2d inc.	..	9	..	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	..	119½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	112½	113
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	80	85	..	84
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60½	68	66½	68

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay S. G. inc. 1s	30	35	30	35

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of July, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$110,488,984	
Gold bullion	32,430,169	
Total	$142,919,154	
Net outstanding gold certificates	42,185,019	
Balance		*$100,734,135
Standard silver dollars	$367,777,990	
Silver bullion	674,566	
Total	$368,452,556	
Net outstanding silver certificates	331,065,897	
Balance		37,386,659
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,955,582	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	118,365,698	
Total	$129,321,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	129,321,280	
United States notes	117,641,205	
Net outstanding currency certificates	32,410,000	
Balance		85,231,205
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,690,721	
National bank notes	12,018,060	
Fractional silver coin	15,759,968	
Fractional currency		.28
Minor coin	1,108,191	
Deposits in National banks	16,497,946	
Bonds and interest paid	5,400,165	
Total	$85,475,081	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,065,887	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,545,223	
Disbursing officers' balances	21,397,226	
Post Office Department account	4,868,430	
Miscellaneous items	1,677,875	
Total	$46,554,593	
Balance		38,520,488
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$262,272,488

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$677,525	$3,014,829	$3,014,829
Internal revenue	334,070	4,213,818	4,213,818
Miscellaneous	25,118	542,146	542,146
Total	$1,036,714	$7,770,793	$7,770,793

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$378,000	$3,334,000	$3,334,000
War	70,000	590,000	590,000
Navy	210,000	1,965,000	1,965,000
Indians	8,000	198,000	198,000
Pensions	425,000	4,570,000	4,570,000
Interest	808,000	4,609,000	4,609,000
Total	$1,899,000	$15,266,000	$15,266,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	862,265	7,495,206	7,495,206

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$79,960	$79,960
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$15,170	85,945	85,945

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$427,199,634	$80,183,465	$507,383,099
This fiscal y'r.	1,910,663	95,155	2,005,818
This month	1,910,663	95,155	2,005,818
This day	224,190	22,000	246,190

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $334,070; from customs, $677,525, and miscellaneous, $36,368. The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $546,721.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Friday.
Alta	.12	.11
Belcher	.50	.52
Best & Belcher	.75	.80
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.41
Bulwer	.26	.27
Chollar	2.55	2.50
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.90	2.00
Crown Point	.49	.54
Gould & Curry	.90	1.05
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.30
Mexican	.65	.70
Mono	*.13	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.25
Potosi	1.15	1.25
Savage	.84	.90
Sierra Nevada	*.65	.62
Union Consolidated	.50	.56
Utah	.13	.10
Yellow Jacket	.45	.47

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.76¼	.76½
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.55⅛	.54½
Isabella	.63	.63½
Portland	1.60	1.70
Union	.33	.34
Consolidated	.14½	.14½
Pharmacist	.10⅞	.10¼
Work	.11	.11⅞
Mount Rosa	.13	.13½
Alamo	.04½	.04⅞
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.40	1.40
Jefferson	.16	.16½

Financial Continued on Page 11.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Partridge vs. Willmer. 2—Brody vs. Brody. 3—Matter of Henry. 4—Rieck vs. Wronkon. 5—Matter of Scofield. 6—Siegel vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway. 7—Dunlap vs. Gleason. 8—Wilkins vs. Bennett. 9—Boyd vs. Lippman. 10—Cameron vs. Coffin. 11—Kaufman vs. Kaufman. 12—Slater vs. Kempson. 13—De Forest vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 14—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson. 15—Meyerhoff vs. Dale. 16—Crow vs. Low. 17—People, &c., vs. Marcus. 18—Casey vs. Casey. 19—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 20—Pirsson vs. Lydecker. 21—Morris vs. Blumenthal. 22—Densmore Typewriter Company vs. Doe. 23—Matter of 107 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. 24—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c. 25—Bangs vs. National Macaroni Company. 26—Patterson vs. New-York Recorder Company. 27—Matter of Hernandez. 28—Matter of Pabst. 29—Ellis vs. Elliott. 30—Robins vs. Andrews. 31—Robinson vs. Schmitt. 32—Mandell vs. Harney. 33—Farley vs. Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 34—Hubbell vs. Silverman. 35—Ayoob vs. Ayoob. 36—Cole vs. Bent. 37—Baruch vs. Hart. 38—New-York Westchester Water Company vs. New-York Jockey Club. 39—Matter of Payne. 40—Matter of Totten.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Orphy B. Totten at 10:30 A. M. Barbara Zimmerman at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Evans vs. Isbell—James A. Deering. Levy vs. Herskowitz—Augustine R. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hasbach vs. Hasbach—Edward L. Patterson. James vs. Schell—John Frankenheimer. Gillig vs. Huppert—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Brown vs. Brown—Sherman Evarts.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Cohen vs. Robinson—Edward L. Patterson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Lawrence J. O'Reilly vs. John H. Dale—William H. Ricketts.

Killed by an Electric Shock.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 8.—Richard Sheehan, thirty-five years old, a lineman in the employ of the Suburban Electric Light Company, met his death this afternoon at First Street and Elizabeth Avenue by being fatally shocked with an electric wire. He was on top of a pole adjusting the fan current, when his hand came in contact with a bare wire bearing an alternating current. The shock was so powerful as to hurl the unfortunate man from his perch, and throw his body across the other wire. When his companions reached him he was unconscious and his face was turning purple. He was lowered to the ground with a rope, and efforts were made by Dr. Mack to resuscitate him, but the physician was unable to do so. An ambulance was summoned, but Sheehan died while on the way to the hospital. He was married, and lived on East Jersey Street, here.

Must Raise Tracks on Boulevard.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works notified the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company yesterday that if it does not at once raise its tracks on the Boulevard the city would do the work and charge it to the company. This railroad has been notified twice before to raise its tracks, but has finished only three blocks. Commissioner Collis desires to asphalt the east side of the Boulevard between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, and the work cannot be done until the tracks are raised.

GOLD PRODUCTION INCREASING.

Plenty of the Precious Metal to Supply the Money of the World.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A production of gold throughout the world equal to the aggregate production of gold and silver prior to 1873 is the estimate of the officials of the Mint Bureau for the calendar year 1896. The gold production of the world has been climbing steadily upward since 1890, when it stood at $118,848,700. The figures of 1892 were $146,815,100, of 1893 $157,287,600, and of 1894 $180,626,100. The figures for 1895 have not been fully verified by Director Preston, but a production of $203,000,000 is considered a conservative estimate. The production of 1896 is, of course, still a matter of calculation, but the increases reported from nearly every country over 1895 are regarded as a safe basis for putting the production of the year at not less than $220,000,000.

The United States is expected to show an increase this year from $47,000,000 in 1895 to $50,000,000. This is regarded as the lowest probable production, and $54,000,000 is considered a not improbable figure. This will keep the United States at the head of gold-producing countries. She attained this position last year and crowded Australia and Africa from the first and second places, which they occupied in 1894. Australia is constantly increasing her production, but the increase is not likely to be so meteoric as in the United States and South Africa. Production in the Witwatersrandt region of South Africa was retarded somewhat during the closing half of 1895, and has been delayed during the early part of the present year by the political troubles in the Transvaal. Their removal is expected to give a fresh impetus to production and to raise the product for 1896 several millions above that of 1894 or 1895.

The increase in Russia, the last of the four great gold-producing countries, is coming mainly from Siberia. Rich finds of gold have been reported from the Lena Basin, which bid fair to make Siberia a large independent producer of gold if the first reports are confirmed by scientific investigation. The Ural Mountains have heretofore constituted the gold-producing section of Russia, and the work of mining has been done chiefly by convicts. The reported production of 1894 was $24,133,400. China is also expected to enter the circle of large producing countries when the concessions granted to foreign capitalists are taken advantage of and means of communication penetrate her untraversed distances. Mexico is also showing gains, although she has not yet taken her place among the great producers of the yellow metal. Her production as late as 1893 was officially reported at only $1,305,300. Careful inquiry by the mint officials led to the conviction that much gold escaped from Mexico without record, and the production of 1894 was estimated by the United States reports at $4,500,000. It is believed this will be materially increased in the near future.

Some of the mines so famous in the times of Cortes are being surveyed and cleared of débris, and modern machinery is being imported for their operation. These mines are likely to prove profitable when worked by modern methods, but time will be required to transport the machinery in cases where means of communication are deficient.

Alaska is likely to cut something of a figure in the production of the United States, but the figures for the present year will probably not make so good a showing as those of later years, when surveys have been completed and machinery has been put in operation.

The fact that the gold production has been so large during the last three years is regarded by the advocates of the gold standard as a conclusive argument against the necessity of increasing the supply of metallic money by the addition of silver. The estimated consumption of gold in the arts is about $50,000,000. The deduction of this amount from a production of $220,000,000 would leave a balance of $170,000,000. Putting this balance as low as $150,000,000 would still verify the prediction of the Mint Bureau in 1894, that the supply of gold available each year for monetary uses would soon equal the united supply of gold and silver available for such uses at the time when free coinage was suspended in several countries and the gold standard was adopted by the German Empire.

The addition to the existing stock of gold money in the world will amount this year to nearly 4 per cent., or at the rate of doubling the supply in twenty-five years. The production of gold and silver together never more than equaled the present production of gold alone. When the amount required for the arts came to be deducted the difference was decidedly in favor of the present volume of production, because a double deduction had to be made when the problem concerned both metals. The present monetary supply furnished by gold alone, is, therefore, much in excess of the monetary supply furnished at any time under bimetallism by the united supply of gold and silver.

THOMAS BYRNES VISITS THE MAYOR

The ex-Chief of Police Says He Talked About Burglar Insurance.

At the close of the morning session of the Parker hearing before the Mayor yesterday ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes visited the Mayor's office. He was cordially greeted by the Mayor and by Commissioner Grant.

The Mayor invited the ex-Chief into his private office, where they remained in conference for over half an hour. There was a great deal of curiosity among those who were aware of the circumstance in regard to the Mayor's talk with the former executive head of the police force.

Mr. Byrnes, when leaving the Mayor's office, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the nature of his business at the City Hall. He laughingly said that he had been endeavoring to induce the Mayor to insure his property against burglary, and that the Mayor had promised to take a twenty-five-thousand-dollar policy.

Journalism in Russia.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to The London Times.

A characteristic example of Russian official treatment of the newspaper press in connection with public events is afforded by the contrast between the liberty allowed at Moscow during the coronation and the uncompromising suppression of news reverted to in St. Petersburg as soon as the many foreign journalists, delighted with the generous freedom and assistance accorded them in Russia's ancient capital, have quitted the country. At Moscow even the horrible details of the disaster on the Khodinsky plain, involving the awful loss of over 2,000 lives, were freely telegraphed to all parts of Europe, whereas at the present moment in St. Petersburg a strike of 30,000 workmen must not be referred to in direct telegrams to any foreign newspaper. So far is the restriction carried that even the public announcement of the Prefect of Police on the subject, which is posted up where everybody may read it, may not be mentioned.

Will Try the Concert Garden.

Mayor Strong yesterday granted a three months' permit to Thomas P. Sinnott to conduct a concert garden at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. As the Rev. John Balcom Shaw and other residents of the neighborhood opposed the opening of the garden, the Mayor granted only a short permit by way of experiment. If the residents object to the continuance of the garden, the permit will be withdrawn at the end of three months.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—John C. Mather, Donald H. Matheson, and Mayer Schwed, composing the firm of J. C. Mather & Co., manufacturers of infants' wear, ladies' skirts, and flannel goods, at 21 West Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Valiandigham B. Baggott, giving preferences to the People's Bank for $1,000 and to Joseph Meyer for $1,030. The firm also used the style of the Aetna Embroidery Company. The liabilities are about $15,000, and the assets probably $6,000.

—William H. Ricketts has been appointed receiver for the firm of Dale & O'Reilly, doing business as the Dale Manufacturing Company, at 108 Greenwich Street, on a suit brought to dissolve the copartnership on account of differences between the partners. The liabilities are about $10,000, and the assets are about the same.

—Augustus Appel has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Stimmel, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, at 291 and 293 Bowery, by Judge Conlan of the City Court, on the application of Judge John P. Schuchmann, who is a creditor for $478.

—Two judgments for $30,546 were entered yesterday against Elisha Robinson, map publisher, at 32 Nassau Street, in favor of Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, on notes made by Mr. Robinson to the order of Willard R. Jones and Cornelius B. Parsons.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:37 | Sun sets...7:33 | Moon rises...3:00 A. M.

HIGH WATER JULY 9.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:14 A. M.	6:35 A. M.	8:24 A. M.
6:27 P. M.	6:52 P. M.	8:41 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY, JULY 9.)

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
El Paso	New-Orleans	July 4
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 1
Halle	Bremen	June 26
Hekla	Christiansand	June 20
Island	Christiansand	June 26
Persia	Hamburg	June 28
Pomeranian	Glasgow	June 26
FRIDAY, JULY 10.		
Augusta Victoria	Plymouth	July 3
California	Gibraltar	June 25
Campania	Liverpool	July 4
Cearense	Para	June 28
Europe	London	June 28
Kansas City	Savannah	July 7
St. Louis	Southampton	July 4
Suram	Shields	June 25
SATURDAY, JULY 11.		
Alliança	Colon	July 4
Evelyn	Gibraltar	June 26
Hibernian	Gibraltar	June 28
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 8
Niagara	Nassau	July 7
Orinoco	Bermuda	July 9
SUNDAY, JULY 12.		
Croft	Dundee	June 28
Finsbury	Gibraltar	June 28
La Normandie	Havre	July 4
Taormina	Havre	June 27
MONDAY, JULY 13.		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	July 7
Georgic	Liverpool	July 3
Maasdam	Rotterdam	July 1
Seneca	Havana	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Tallahassee	July 9	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Normannia	July 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Calif'nia	July 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	July 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Habana	July 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	July 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Alleghany	July 11	Kingston	24 State St.
Portia	July 11	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	July 11	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 11	London	22 State St.
Ems	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	July 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Rialto	July 11	Newcastle	22 State St.
Kansas City	July 11	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Rio	July 11	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Colorado	July 11	Hull	22 State St.
Louisiana	July 11	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
C. of Wash'ton	July 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	July 14	Gonaives	24 State St.
Iroquois	July 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Seguranca	July 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Andes	July 15	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Niagara	July 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	July 17	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Persia	July 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	July 18	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Alliança	July 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 State St.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, July 8.

Arrived.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen June 30, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Vera Cruz June 24, via Havana July 4, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Frazer, Montego Bay June 29, via St. Ann's Bay and Kingston July 1, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Genoa June 25, via Gibraltar 29th, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:29 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.) Blakely, Messina June 10, via Algiers, with mdse to Hirzell, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Harrison, North Shields June 23, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool July 1, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

SS Salamanca, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Progreso June 30, with hemp to G. Amsinck—vessel to J. A. Medina. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Gonaives July 2, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp June 24, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville July 5, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Henry Villard, Patten, Hilo, Sandwich Islands, 97 ds, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship Kenilworth, Baker, Honolulu 98 ds, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Matilda, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Swain, Bahia 33 ds, with sugar to Schulz & Ruckgaber—vessel to Mackintosh, Ferrio & Co.

Brig Waubun, Avis, Savannah 5 ds, with lumber to E. G. Hunting & Co.—vessel to master.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Elise Marie, for Flushing; Lord Bangor, for Philadelphia; Roanoke, for Newport News and Norfolk; Pawnee, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Orizaba, for Havana and Mexican ports; Germanic, for Liverpool; New-York, for Southampton; Westernland, for Antwerp; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Usk, for Gibara; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Patria, for Marseilles, via Naples; Albert Dumois, for Port Limon.

Barks Matanzas, for Havana; Nicanor, for Bahia; Santiago, for Isle of Reunion; Clan MacLeod, for Wellington and Auckland; Bark Guy C. Goss, for Los Angeles.

Brig Harry Smith, for Point-a-Pitre.

Notice to Mariners.

Northeast End Light Vessel, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on or about July 22, 1896, Light Vessel No. 44, moored near the northeast end of Five-Fathom Bank, off the seacoast of New-Jersey, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and during her absence the station will be marked by a whistling buoy, painted red. The vessel will be replaced on her station as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 74, No. 408, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 10 and 19.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New-York June 19, via Madeira, for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New-York June 25 for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sprott, (Ger.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New-York June 21 for Fredrickshaven, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Thetis, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York May 7, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 13.

SS Tronto, (Br.,) Capt. Bartlett, from New-York June 11, via Norfolk, arr. at Sligo July 6.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York June 24, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Woolwich, (Br.,) Capt. Raeburn, from New-York April 5, via Jeddah, &c., arr. at Kobe to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 11:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 7 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Gehrke, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL....................$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburg and Connellsville
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement in respect to the extension of the above Bonds.

The privileges, in connection herewith, offered by the Bankers, will EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896.

The Circular, in respect to said extension, will be forwarded to holders sending their addresses to the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street. **Vermilye & Co.,** Nassau & Pine Sts.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the agreements dated March 1, 1890, and July 26, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 18th day of July, 1896, for the sale to him, as such Trustee, of the stock of the ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $26,500, (twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars.)

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and should be addressed to the undersigned, at his office, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. W. G. WARD, as Trustee.
New-York, July 8, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., June 16, 1896.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July, 1896, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the charter.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

State Trust Stock.
Atlantic Trust Stock.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, July 6th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Wednesday, July 15th, until Tuesday, July 21st. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1896, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Four Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1896.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Vice President.
F. M. HURLBUT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
96th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1896.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1896. DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 16th or any time later. Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
1 & 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 86TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1896.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 15, 1896. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1896.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 AND 658 8TH AVE., COR. 42D ST.
SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

On and after July 20, 1896, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $7,671,625. Surplus, $685,000. ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Dept. of the East during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Plattsburgh Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, August 6, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for —— at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling sixty 12-inch breech-loading rifled mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for sixty B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of steel mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH SPRING RETURN Mortar Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with fifty-six, more or less, spring return carriages for 12-inch B. L. Rifled Mortars. United States assumes responsibility for all claims for patents on these carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

CHANGES IN NAVAL RULES

OUT OF CONFUSION A BOARD WILL TRY TO BRING ORDER.

Regulations, as at Present Kept, Make a Formidable and Confusing Patchwork—Marine Corps a Distinctive Command—Receiving the Assistant Secretary—Chance for Young Officers to Learn Navigation—Benefits for Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Some important changes are to be made in the rules which govern the navy. For some time a board has been delving among the naval regulations with the idea of making changes in the publication. Naval regulations appear to be devised for the purpose of revision.

Assistant Secretary Soley prepared less than four years ago an ambitious and bulky volume of rules, which seemed to cover every conceivable incident of the service afloat and ashore. The work was, in fact, a compilation of orders issued in previous years, and a revision of the old regulations printed years before. No sooner was the Soley book issued than the department people began to revise the regulations, and hardly a week has passed without some amendment, sometimes important and again only verbal, to the original rules.

A naval regulation book kept up to date with clippings attached to the margins and red-ink alterations in the text is a formidable affair, alike imposing and intricate. There were so many revisions and amendments of those revisions and alterations of the amendments of the revisions that it has become necessary to simplify the official publication. The occasion of this latest and general re-edition is availed of to make a few more alterations, some of which are of great interest to naval officers.

One of the most significant is the new regulation which requires all suggestions of changes to be submitted to the Judge Advocate General, instead of to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Just why this change is made does not appear on the surface, but it is understood that there has been some complaint at the exercise of authority by the Navigation Bureau Chief. He is a line officer, and some of the other bureau chiefs, notably those of the staff, have felt he might be disposed to discriminate to their disadvantage. This fear cannot be dispelled, so far as an outsider can see, by placing the work of future revision in the hands of the head law officer, who is himself a line officer, of no exalted rank, and undoubtedly as sensitive of line traditions and prejudices as a line officer of higher rank, perhaps more so than an officer of the standing, personally and officially, of Rear Admiral Ramsay, the present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The department authorities, those who claim to speak for the Secretary, and who bear some such relation to the department as its expounders, say that the revision rests finally with the Secretary, to whom it is necessary that the suggestions should come in proper legal form and phraseology, so that after all the Judge Advocate General will exert no powerful or dangerous influence in his harmless office of framer of sentences. There are in such times those who are ready to see in such a change as is here described a rebuke to a bureau chief, where none is meant.

Another important change is the insertion of a paragraph prohibiting naval officers from "influencing legislation." This is the fruit of the open and visible efforts made during the last session to secure desired action by Congress. The practice, at no time creditable, became positively obnoxious to members. There is a question whether the new regulation will be observed. It is one of those paragraphs which are hard to fasten upon the alleged offender. It is a curious fact that one of the members of the board which is responsible for this very paragraph was conspicuous by his presence about the Capitol last Winter and in sending friends, in and out of the service, to secure the passage of a bill, since become law without Presidential approval, which gave him an increase of pay and presented him with a substantial back allowance.

The Marine Corps will be pleased with a regulation which makes the marine guard on shipboard a distinctive command, having charge of certain guns and, when practicable, under the command of marine officers. This is the result of the protracted fight on the corps, when certain naval line officers sought to have the marines abolished and the force degraded into something like navy yard watchmen. It is a victory which has been long deferred. It will give no satisfaction to Lieut. Fullam and others who led the assault on the corps.

Provision is to be made for the reception of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, so that when he visits a man-of-war he will have the same honors which are shown the Assistant Secretary of War at a military post. The regulation is adopted in the interest of uniformity in governmental custom.

A requirement which will interest all the younger officers of the navy, and which should be received by them with satisfaction, is the stipulation that watch officers of ships shall work out navigation problems in regular turn, in order that they may be familiar with the duties of a navigator. It seems strange that no such instruction was imparted to the younger officers attached to a ship and that what navigation they picked up after they left their academic studies was optional. The new system will make every officer more competent to fill the position of navigator, which is one of the most important on shipboard.

There are many differences between the practices in the army and navy in dealing with the enlisted men. The army seems to be more liberal in its treatment of the soldiers than is the navy in its dealings with its enlisted force. Gradually the laws have been made more uniform, and some of the remaining distinctions will be wiped out in the new naval regulations. It is provided, among other things, that enlisted men must serve at least four months in the navy before they may avail themselves of the privilege of buying their discharges. The army system of allowing a pay officer to pay enlisted men by check, instead of personally attending to the transaction, is also adopted.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN CARriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 30, more or less, 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 10-INCH, 12-INCH, AND 16-Inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with eighteen sets each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 10-inch and 12-inch guns, and one set for 16-inch gun. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL ARMOR-PIERCING Shot.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., with steel armor-piercing shot—76 8-inch, 146 10-inch, 70 12-inch, all large core; 154 10-inch, small core. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL DECK-PIERCING Shell.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 362 of 800 pounds, 100 of 1,000 pounds, steel deck-piercing shell, and 240 12-inch torpedo shell, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with sixty sets, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE SPECULATION AT ABOUT STEADY PRICES.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Steadier—Oats Steady and Quiet—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Quiet and Steadier—Coffee Lower and Quiet.

But little interest was shown in the grain speculation, as most of the time was spent in watching the reports from Chicago, while prices were a trifle higher at the close in sympathy with the West. Provisions felt the effect of the heavy supplies, and broke sharply. Cotton was without activity, but steadier on a local covering demand. Coffee was quiet and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed	32¾@	33
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@ 20
Pork, mess	7.75	@ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.05	@ ..
Beef, family	8.50	@ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13	@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@	7¼
Copper, lake	11.50	@ ..
Lead	2.97½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak at ⅛@¼c decline on foreign selling, but rallied ⅛c on local covering, and, following the West, fell ⅛c, and closed firm at ½@⅝c advance, with only a moderate trade, chiefly local scalping and switching. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,942,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and an increase of 1,640,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was neglected, and quoted firm at ½@⅝c advance with options....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½@3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 131,843 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 158,964 bushels; receipts, 70,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 358,313 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, following the West and on moderate local covering. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 35,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was ¼@½c higher, and in light demand; sales, 34,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, and 10,000 bushels do at 33⅝@33⅞c, delivered....Receipts, 54,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 180,179 bushels....Clearances hence, 30,020 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 207,198 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 650,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were less active at unchanged prices....Sales, 144,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 21¾c; No. 3 white at 20¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 22½c, with 85,000 bushels for export, at 23⅝@23¾c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 21@22c; track white, 23@25½c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 135,600 bushels; exports, 15,251 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	35,000	61⅞@61⅞	61⅞
August	....	.. @..	62⅛
September	1,035,000	62 @62⅝	62⅝
December	265,000	63⅞@64⅜	64⅜
Total	1,335,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	45,000	32 9-16@33	33
September	55,000	33⅜@33½	33½
October	60,000	33 15-16@34	34
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	20⅜
August	....	.. @..	19⅞
September	15,000	19⅞@20	20
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Business very moderate and prices generally easier. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including of City Mills 2,500 bbls patents at $4@$4.25, 2,500 bbls clears and 250 bbls extras, at quotations; 1,500 bbls bakers' extras at $2.75@$2.85, 3,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.40, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.55, and 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.75....Arrivals, 6,414 bbls and 31,940 sacks; exports, 6,770 bbls and 3,874 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,648 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; Western quoted at 32c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40⅜c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and weaker at 79½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—More active and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Had little attention from any source. While the major portion of the stocks continued under control and indifferently offered, yet the declining market prompted a little more of a pressure of a few outside lots, which found tame buying interest. Of prime yellow, sales of 200 bbls at 24¾@25c, closing further offered at 24¾c, while good off yellow was at 24c asked. White at 27@27½c. There was an offer to sell prime yellow, to arrive here, in tanks, at 22½c....LINSEED was quiet; quoted at 35c for American, 37c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow and weak; quoted at 40@41c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Oil closed, 115. Standard's price, 115.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were under marked depression and decidedly lower, especially lard, under the accumulating stocks and the dragging condition of export business. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 28,000 head.

LARD—Was very much depressed and from 12½ to 15 points lower at the West, reacting only 2½@5 points under a dull condition of business, where July closed at 3.65c nominal; September was at 3.72½@3.87½c, closing at 3.75c bid; October at 3.77½@3.95c, closing at 3.82½c asked; December at 3.90@4c, closing at 3.92½c; January at 4.05@4.15c, closing at 4.07½c asked. Here there was a decline to 4.05c for cash, at which 250 tcs sold; of tank lots sales of a car at 3.60c and a car at 3.62½c; September option nominal at 4.05c; city steam was lower, closing at 3.40c, with sales late the day before of 150 tcs at 3.50c; refined was dull; Continent at 4.25c; South American at 4.65c; Brazil, kegs at 5.80c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The West was sold off 15c, to react 2½@5c, but was dull throughout, where July closed at $6.60, nominal; September was at $6.65@$6.80, closing at $6.70 bid; October at $6.60@$6.75, closing at $6.67, nominal; January at $7.45@$7.62½, closing at $7.50. Here demand was dull, with sales of 100 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was slow, while prices were held steadily; sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 4⅛c, and 25 bxs rib bellies, 12 lb average, at 4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4⅜c.

BACON—Broke 10 points on short ribs at the West, reacting a trifle at the close, but trade was dragging, where July closed at 3.55c nominal; September was at 3.60@3.70c, closing at 3.67½c bid; October at 3.67½@3.77½c, closing at 3.70c bid; January at 3.77½@3.82½c, closing at 3.80c bid.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, but stocks were not urgently offered. Sales of 300 tcs and 200 bbls city packed....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were under light attention and unsettled in price; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at ⅛c decline....Bacon at 4⅜c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4⅝c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5⅛c, pigs at 5⅛c....Receipts at the West, 59,777 head; same time last year, 43,619 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; active; closed weak; $2.85@$3.65; left over, 700 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,220 head; active; steady; $3@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,057 head; steady; $3.10@$3.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,500 head; steady; $3.25@$3.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,500 head; $2.90@$3.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $2.95@$3.35. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; $2.85@$3.30.

TALLOW—Bidding was scarce; possibly 3⅛c would have been paid for about 100 hhds city, but larger quantities could not have been placed at that price; essentially 3¼c was the general asking price, all but one melter willing to sell upon that basis, while, if there had been any prospect of marketing a large lot from the liberal accumulations, it might have been modified; the home trade figured slowly on country-made at 3⅛@3¼c; in Chicago, packers' grade had not changed from 3¼c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine business halted in spot stock by reason of small supplies and the feeling that arrivals from the West this month will largely satisfy the wants of the principal consumers here; in the scarcity 4½c was asked here, for spot, and 4½c for July delivery, but telegrams from Chicago quote a decline there to 4c asked. In lard stearine absence of trading, with 4⅝c quoted nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again quiet and lower, with the cables, closing steady at 5@15 points decline and only a local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼f. decline, and Hamburg ¼@½ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags old crop No. 7 at 11⅝c, cost and freight; 500 bags do at 11⅞c, cost and freight; 800 bags Maracaibo; 150 bags Central American, 450 bags Porto Cabello, and 328 bags washed do on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—October, 1,000 bags at 10.40c; December, 250 bags at 10.25c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 11.85c; September, 250 bags at 10.80c; 750 bags at 11.75c; 250 bags at 10.80c, 250 bags at 10.75; October, 250 bags at 10.35c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; 1,250 bags at 10.15c; May, 500 bags at 10.05c; total, 5,000 bags. Exchange—145 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for July; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 7,250 bags. Closing prices: January, 10.10@10.20c; February, 10.10@10.20c; March, 10.10@10.15c; April, 10.05@10.15c; May, 10@10.10c; June, 10@10.10c; July, 11.70@11.80c; August, 11.25@11.35c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.20@10.30c; December, 10.15@10.20c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very dull and prices hardly changed during the day, closing at 1@2 points' advance, through local covering....Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 57 bales, to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
July	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.18	1,400
August	7.17@7.18	7.19	7.12	17,400
September	6.62@6.63	6.65	6.58	8,700
October	6.62@6.63	6.64	6.59	8,700
November	6.58@6.59	6.60	6.55	3,000
December	6.61@6.62	6.63	6.59	20,300
January	6.64@6.65	6.66	6.62	10,500
February	6.68@6.69	6.68	6.66	1,200
March	6.72@6.73	6.73	6.70	2,200
Total				73,400

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,134 bales, against 358 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The general market shows no quotable change. Jobbing demand is unimproved, but there is a little interest on the part of exporters, and the business doing is at full late prices. Current sales shown $1.15 for marrow, and $1.05 for medium, pea and red kidney. Turtle soup and yellow eye are almost nominal in the absence of demand. Green peas rather favor the buyer. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, turtle soup and yellow eye, $1.20; do, lima, California, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, bbls, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts; quiet; fancy steady....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Steady; demand moderate....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Fancy steady; others freely offered.... State, 13c; Western, 11@12c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in fair demand and choice qualities are not too plenty, but inferior stock moves slowly. A moderate supply of far Southern peaches to-day, but the quality is generally below prime and sales are slow in range of $1@$2 per carrier; strictly fancy fruit of large size and high color would command $2.50 and possibly more. Maryland and Delaware receipts still generally of poor quality and offered at low and irregular prices. Le Conte pears were in moderate supply and fairly active at some advance. A few choice South Carolina Moore's Early grapes are meeting a fair demand as quoted, but the general receipts of Southern grapes from other sections are very poor and worth but little. Blackberries continue to sell at extremely low prices, and huckleberries are dragging at the low ranges quoted. Currants were in moderate supply and a shade higher. Raspberries still a glut on the market and receivers are obliged to accept any bid obtainable from preservers and juice men. Fancy muskmelons would sell very well, but we see none; those offering are generally inferior, often almost worthless, and the sales reported are mostly at very low prices. Watermelons firm for choice stock; steamer receipts generally overripe and rarely worth more than freight charges. We quote: Apples, Jersey, windfall, per bbl, $1.50@$2; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60c@$1; peaches, Southern, fancy, large, per carrier, $2.25@$2.50; do, average, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50c@$1; per basket, 40@75c; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $3@$4; do, inferior, $2@$2.50; cherries, sour, per pound, 5@7c; plums, Maryland and Delaware, Beach, per quart, 3@3½c; grapes, Moore's Early, South Carolina, per 25-lb case, $1.75@$2; black kinds, Georgia, inferior, 40@65c; Niagara, Florida, per case, $1@$2.50; Florida grapes, common, 10-lb basket, 15@30c; blackberries, Jersey, per quart, 3@6c; Maryland and Delaware, 2@6c; gooseberries, extra large, per quart, 7@8c; do, large, 4@5c; common, 3c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania, mountain, per quart, 8@10c; do, Jersey, 5@8c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 4@7c; currants, prime, per quart, 6@7c; do, small, 5c; do, per pound, 3@5c; raspberries, up-river, red, per 3-to-quart cup, 2@3c; per 4-to-quart cup, 1½@2½c; Jersey, per pint, 2@3½c; Maryland and Delaware, 2@3c; blackcap, 2@3½c; muskmelons, Virginia, per bbl, $1@$2; North Carolina, 50c@$1.50; Charleston, 50c@$1.50; watermelons, carload lots, by rail, $125@$200; do, by steamer, $90@$150; do, per 100, $10@$20; pineapples, Puerto Rico, each, 25@50c; do, Queen, per 100, $10@$15; Red Spanish, $6@$14.

DRIED—The wants of the jobbing trade are still very light, and with scarcely any interest on the part of exporters, the market drags along wearily. Prices have not changed much; the light holdings here preventing much pressure to sell. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut Southern, 2@2⅝c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¼c; do, State and Western, 2½@3¼c; cores and skins, 3@3½c; raspberries, evaporated, 16c; cherries, 9¼@10¼c; huckleberries, 5@6c; blackberries, 5¼@6c; plums, State, 4@4½c; do, Southern, 4c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c; prunes, 3½@6⅜c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 11 cars Western and 3 of Southern. The heavy offerings gave the market a weak tone, though demand was fairly active and most of the stock left first hands before the close. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 12@13c; do, Western, 11@13c; do, Southern, 10@11c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@8½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@75c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 90c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 30c; do, young, 20c. DRESSED—The fact that the bulk of the shipments having been started a day earlier, owing to the Fourth of July holiday, the bulk of the stock is now here for the week, and, with the quantity not considered large, holders incline to feel fairly steady on choice lots of fowls and chickens. Trading as yet, however, is very slow. Buyers are in fair attendance, but shopping around, generally asking for chickens larger than possible to find, and fowls smaller than average lots are coming. Prices show little quotable change on choice grades of fowls and scalded chickens. Dry-picked chickens continue in moderate supply, and choice large would sell fairly if here, but average lots are little, if any, better than scalded. The near-by chickens arriving are generally of undesirable quality, and sell slowly at low and irregular prices, though fancy grades are wanted. Spring ducks continue in large supply, very dull, and weak, with 14c extreme for Eastern and Long Island. Turkeys about steady. Eastern Spring geese in moderate supply and prices unchanged. Choice squabs are firm, occasionally exceeding quotations, but small and dark slow and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime, mixed weights, 10c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry picked, selected, 16@18c; do, ordinary, 12@15c; do, Pennsylvania, 13@16c; do, Western, dry picked, choice, 12@14c; do, small, 9@11c; Western, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, small, 9@10c; fowls, Western, dry picked, 9@9½c; do, scalded, 9c; old cocks, 5c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@14c; Spring geese, Eastern, 18@19c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.

VEGETABLES—Moderate receipts of potatoes; demand fair; steady....Potatoes, Southern, 75c@$1; Long Island, $1.25; sweets, $2@$2.50; cabbages, per 100, $2.25@$3.50; onions, new, per bbl, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, 25c@$1.25; string beans, per bag, 35@50c; asparagus, per dozen bunches, 50c@$1.50; cucumbers, per basket, 65@75c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.50.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Prices steady, with only a light demand....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@35c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Dealings mostly in small lots at unchanged prices....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4⅜c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3⅜@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held steadier, with demand only moderate. Sales, 500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 3 7-16c, and 1,315 bags concrete, 89° test, at 2 11-16c....Refined in light demand at steady prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2 15-16c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 11-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 7-16c....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4¼@4⅜c; softs, 3⅞@4 3-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not very large, and with a fair demand, best grades of both hay and straw are held about steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 90c@$1.05; do, short rye, 65@70c; do, tangled rye, 60@70c; do, oats, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Prices unchanged, with a very slow inquiry....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1896, choice, 7@8c; common to prime do, 3@6½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1896, choice, 6@7c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Market firm on a very fair demand.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6½@7½c.

LEATHER—General demand fair, at a full range of prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acids, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.55c. Copper quiet at 11.50c. Lead steady at 2.97½c. Spelter quiet at 4.07½c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easier and trading slow....Southern, regular, 25¼c; machine-made, barrels, 25½c.

RESIN—Demands fair at easier prices. Sales, 1,000 bbls....Common to good strained, $1.65@$1.67½; E, $1.85@$1.87½; F, $1.90@$1.92½; G, $1.92½@$1.95; H, $1.97½; I, $2; K, $2.05; M, $2.12½; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, July 8.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 22½c; irregular, 22c. Tar steady at $1.15. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.80; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Turpentine market firm; 23c. Resin firm, A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.35; G, $1.45; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.70; N, $1.80; window glass, $1.90; water white, $2.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23⅛c; sales, 113 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was without demand, with rates held unchanged....Charters included: Two British steamers, 2,293 and —— tons, general cargo, hence to China and Japan on private terms, August and October, respectively; a British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to the west coast of England, 37s 9d; a British steamer, 10,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to Cork, for orders, 2s 7½d; a British steamer, 14,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to a Danish port, 2s 9d, August; a Norwegian steamer, 393 tons, West India trade, one or two months, on private terms; a British bark, (to arrive,) 120,000 cases of petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 19@20c; a German ship, (to arrive,) 95,000 cases of petroleum, hence to Japan, 18@19c, March 15; a bark, general cargo, hence to Port Natal and East London on private terms; a ship, lumber, Montreal to Buenos Ayres, $9.50; a British brig, case oil, hence to Rio Grande do Sul, 25c; a schooner, 147 tons, general cargo, hence to Cayenne, $1,100 and port charges; a schooner, general cargo, hence to St. Pierre, Martinique, on private terms; a schooner, 449 tons creosoted piling, hence to Tampico, lump sum; a British schooner, 149 tons, general cargo, hence to Port Limon, $1,350 net; a schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; a schooner, ties, Norfolk to East Newark, 13c; coal out from Philadelphia, 50c; a schooner, pipe, Philadelphia to Boston, $1.60 net; a schooner, kiln-dried boards, Norfolk to New-York, $2.50; a schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, $1.80; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, 75c; a British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 55c and discharged; a British schooner, coal, Elizabethport to Lunenburg, 90c; a schooner, coal, Hoboken to Lubec, 65c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Speculative interest in grain to-day was most indifferent. The bulletins from the Democratic Convention attracted more attention than the fluctuations in prices. Toward the close there was a firming up in wheat on the rumor that the Indiana State report showed a falling off of 22 points, and previous to that the general tone was steady. Liverpool cables were unchanged and Continental markets irregular. Receipts were 64 cars at Chicago and 438 cars in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store amounted to 19,366 bushels. Export clearances were 230,820 bushels. September wheat opened from 56⅝c to 56⅜@56½c, advanced to 57@57⅛c, closing at 56⅞@57c—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 691,178 bushels; shipments, 559,730 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 358,313 bushels; shipments, 158,954 bushels.

CORN—Was slow and generally steady, the action corresponding with that of wheat. Receipts were 346 cars, and 294,451 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 207,198 bushels. Liverpool cables were dull. September corn opened at 27⅛c, sold between 26⅞c and 27¼@27⅛c, closing at 27⅛c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 565,360 bushels; shipments, 435,840 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 180,179 bushels.

OATS—Developed nothing interesting. The air of dullness was present in this market, as well as elsewhere on the floor. Receipts were 145 cars and 26,730 bushels were taken from store. September oats closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼c higher.

RYE—Was steady. Trading was light and of no material importance. Receipts were 9 cars. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 31¼c and No. 3 at 29c. Some No. 3, on track, sold at 28½c. July was 31¾c, nominal; August, 31c, nominal. September sold at 31¾@31½c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steady. Low grade to choice ranged from 18c to 32c. Good malting was nominally 25@28c. Receipts were 3 cars.

PROVISIONS—Manifested moderate firmness early under the influence of good hog market, but moderately fair offerings depressed prices later. September pork and lard each closed 10c lower, September ribs 7½@10c lower. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was moderately active and steady. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 143 cars; corn, 545 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were steady, with charters of corn to Buffalo and Fairport at 1⅛c and of oats at 1c.

HIDES—Were steady, with only a slight business transacted. Packers' quotations were as follows: Natives, heavy, 8⅜c asked; light, 7⅜c asked; native cows, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 7½c asked; butt brands, heavy, 8¼c asked; light, 7¼c asked; Colorados, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 6¼c asked; Texas, heavy, 8⅜c asked; light, 8¼c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	55⅝@..	55⅞@..	55⅝@..	55⅞@..
Sept.	56⅝@56½	57 @57⅛	56⅜@..	56⅞@57
Dec.	58⅝@..	59 @..	58⅝@..	58⅞@59c
Corn, No. 2—				
July	26¼@..	26¼@..	26¼@..	26⅜@..
Sept.	27⅛@..	27¼@..	26⅞@..	27⅛@..
May	29⅝@..	29½@29⅝	29⅝@..	29½@29⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
July	15⅝@..	15⅝@..	15½@..	15½@15⅝
Sept.	15¼@15⅜	15⅜@..	15¼@..	15⅜@15½
May	17⅞@18	18⅛@..	17⅞@18	18 @..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$6.80	$6.80	$6.65	$6.70
Oct.	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.67½
Jan.	7.62½	7.62½	7.45	7.52½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.87½	3.87½	3.72½	3.75
Oct.	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.82½
Jan.	4.15	4.15	4.05	4.07½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.70	3.70	3.62½	3.65
Oct.	3.77½	3.77½	3.70	3.70
Jan.	3.82½	3.82½	3.77½	3.80

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, but steady; hard wheat, Spring patents, $3.40@$3.55 in wood; hard wheat, bakers', $2.25@$2.35; other prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 55⅝@55⅞c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54@55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 56⅝@56⅞c; No. 2 corn, 26⅜@26½c; No. 2 oats, 15½@15⅝c; No. 2 rye, 31¼c; No. 2 barley, 32c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 71c; prime timothy seed, $2.85 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.60@$6.65; lard, per 100 lb, $3.62½@$3.65; shirt-rib sides, (loose,) $3.55@$3.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.75@$3.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.57; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,750	14,352
Wheat, bushels	77,350	4,000
Corn, bushels	501,000	385,876
Oats, bushels	437,816	329,397
Rye, bushels	1,950	640
Barley, bushels	22,950	513

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 14½c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 9¼@10½c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard, spot, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 1¼c, and No. 1 Northern 3¼c under New-York, September. Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 63c; do, in store, 63c; No. 1 white, 64¼c. Corn firmer; No. 2 yellow, 31¾c; No. 3 do, 31½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 3 do, 30¼@31c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 30½c, in store. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 20½@21c; No. 3 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18½c asked, on track. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3⅜c; corn, 3¼c; oats, 2⅝c; barley, 3c; rye, 3¼c; flaxseed, 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour, 49,000 bbls; wheat, 414,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 340,000 bushels; barley, 47,000 bushels; rye, 42,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 86,000 bbls; wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 296,000 bushels; oats, 322,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 226,000 bushels; flaxseed, 32,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Wheat opened firmer, and prices advanced ¼@⅜c under reports of crop damage; September opened at 56¼c, rose to 56⅝c, fell to 56¼c, rallied to 56⅞c, and closed at 56⅝c; cash ranged 1c below; sample wheat steady and in fair milling demand; No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 58@58½c. Sample barley steady; extra No. 3, 25½c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, to arrive, 31½c; No. 2 cash, 30½c. Flour quiet and nominal on the basis of $3.55@$3.65 for hard Spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs steady; sacked bran selling at $6.75. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls; wheat, 11,700 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,960 bbls; wheat, 1,950 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

DULUTH, July 8.—The market was firm but quiet this morning, and sales were lighter than they have been in a long time. The only feature of the market was a bulge of ½c, caused by the Indiana crop report showing a crop gain of 48 per cent. this month, against 68 per cent. gain last month. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 57⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅝@55⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 52⅜@53⅜c; rejected, 48⅜@53⅜c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 57⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅜c; July, No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅞c; September, No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; December, No. 1 Northern, 58¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—September wheat opened at 53½c, and in the last hour advanced to 54c, and closed at 53⅞@54c. Cash Wheat—The premium over September for spot No. 1 Northern was ¾c, and in a few instances ⅞c; receipts, 270 cars; shipments, 46 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 55½c; No. 1 Northern, 54½c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. Flour steady; patents, $3.15@$3.45; bakers', $2.25@$2.55; production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 23,282 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $4.50; shorts, $4.50; middlings, $6.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

BEEVES—Receipts were 61 cars or 1,050 head—42 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 19 cars to be sold, and, including 4 cars already sold in the yards, there were 23 cars on sale. The demand was only fair, and prices for steers averaged about 10c lower than on Monday; bulls and cows were steady, and the former firm. The yards were cleared, no demand for export. Common to choice native steers sold at $3.85@$4.60 per 100 lb; 7 tops at $4.75; stags at $4.10@$4.80; bulls at $2.12½@$3.25 for extremes, but mainly at $2.40@$2.75; cows at $1.50@$2.25 for poor to fair. City-dressed native sides steady at 6½@7½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers ¼c lower, at 8@8¾c, dressed weight; American sheep selling at 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef easier at 5¾@6¾c per lb. Top price for cattle at Glasgow, 9c; for sheep, 12c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, 1,700 quarters of beef in the New-York and 1,680 quarters in the Germanic, all by Eastmans Company; also, on the Brooklyn City, 121 cattle for Meyer & Houseman, but the later steamer will not sail until to-morrow.

MILCH COWS—Receipts were 165 head, including 121 head for the market. There was a good demand at rather stronger prices than last week, many dealers estimating the improvement at $2 per head, quality considered. Poor to choice cows, calves included, sold at $20@$50 per head. Most of the sales were at $30@$45. Two cars of Buffalo cows sold at $30@$40.

CALVES—Receipts were 4,784 head, all for the market. Trade was generally slow, and, while at the lower yards prices were fairly steady, the up-town market opened 25c lower than Monday on veals, and closed 50c off. Buttermilks were in light supply and steady. The pens were finally cleared. Poor to choice veals sold at $3.50@$5.50 per 100 lb for poor to choice, but mainly at $4@$5; tail ends at $3@$3.50; buttermilks at $2.65@$3, and a few selected at $3.25; fed and mixed calves at $3.25@$3.75, less calves lower for veals. Country-dressed sold at 5@7c per lb, city-dressed at 5½@8c, little calves at 4½@6½c, and dressed grassers and buttermilks at 3½@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 15 cars or 3,569 head—3 cars for city butchers direct and 12 cars for the market, making 6¼ cars held over yesterday; 18¼ cars on sale. Sheep were in very light supply and 25c higher; lambs also improved fully 25c, and in some cases the advance was even greater. Three cars were carried over. Poor to good sheep sold at $2.50@$4.25 per 100 lb, common to prime lambs at $4.25@$6.25, culls at $4; a deck of choice Maryland lambs at $6.50. Dressed mutton firmer at 5@8½c per lb, and dressed lambs sold at 8@12½c.

HOGS—Receipts were 26½ cars or 4,180 head, including 425 head to be sold. The market was higher at $3.75@$4.15 for good heavy to light hogs; and pigs, if choice, would bring $4.25. Country-dressed unchanged; $4.50@$6 per 100 lb for medium to light weight.

BUFFALO, July 8—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,628 head; total for week thus far, 8,118 head; for same time last week, 7,302 head; consigned through, 1,563 head; to New-York, 1,475 head; on sale, 65 head; market opened steady and firm; good demand; closed steady; half fat butchers' steers, $3.80@$3.85; old to good fat cows, $2@$3.50; veals firmer; good to choice, $4@$4.50; common to fair, $3.25@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 8,320 head; total for week thus far, 28,160 head; for same time last week, 20,165 head; consigned through, 3,520 head; to New-York, 3,520 head; on sale, 4,800 head; market opened slow; a shade lower for light grades; good heavy stronger; closed easy, with all sold but a few heavy; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.75@$3.80; pigs, $3.85@$3.95; mixed packers, $3.50@$3.60; mediums, $3.45@$3.50; heavy, $3.40@$3.45; roughs, $3@$3.20; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 11,000 head; for same time last week, 22,000 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, none; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened active and 15@25c higher for good grades; others steady to slow; closed firm for good lots; prime lambs, $5.75@$6; fair to good, $4.50@$5.50; culls to common, $3@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.65@$4; culls to fair, $1.50@$3.50; heavy export ewes, $3.90@$4; mixed export ewes and wethers, $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, July 8.—Cattle steady; prices unchanged; prime, $4.35@$4.40; good, $4.20@$4.30; tidy, $4@$4.15; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $3@$3.50; rough fat, $3@$3.85; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; heifers, $3@$4; bologna cows, per head, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market steady; prime light, $3.85@$3.90; best medium, $3.75@$3.85; heavy hogs, $3.25@$3.35; roughs, as to quality and weight, $2@$3.25. Sheep—Market firm; prime, $4@$4.15; good, $3.80@$3.90; fair, $3.35@$3.70; common, $2.50@$3; culls, $1@$2; choice yearlings, $3.75@$4.25; common to good yearlings, $2.50@$3.50; choice lambs, $5@$5.25; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4.50; veal calves, $5@$5.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market closed weak; light and pigs, $3.20@$3.37½; medium, $3.10@$3.20; heavy, $3@$3.15. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.95@$4.27½; fair to good, $3@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $2.95@$3.40; fair to good, $1.90@$2.90; bulls, $1.90@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.90@$3.75; calves, $4@$8. Sheep—Receipts, 250 head; market steady; Texas and Western, $2.75@$3.25.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 884 head; market steady; native steers, $3.15@$4; cows, $2.30@$2.75; to-day's steers, $2.25@$3.35; cows, $2@$2.35. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady to 5c lower; light, $3.25@$3.55; mixed, $3.10@$3.40; heavy, $3.20@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,739 head; market strong; native sheep, $2.80@$3.25; lambs, $4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.40@$4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1@$3.25; calves, $3@$5.25; Texans, $1.75@$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000 head; market steady; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.10@$3.40; common to choice, mixed, $3.15@$3.55; choice, assorted, $3.55@$3.60; light, $3.30@$3.65; pigs, $2.75@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$6.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 47s 6d; prime mess easy at 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 45s; do medium dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 24s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 25s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 20s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored easy at 34s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool, refined, steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s 6d. Rosin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 1d; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 4s 10d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 11d; July dull at 2s 11d; August dull at 2s 11¼d; September dull at 2s 11¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 6s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet for near months and steady for distant months; American, middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 56-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 54-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 49-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 42-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 39-64d, value; November and December delivery, 3 37-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 37-64d@3 38-64d, value; January and February delivery, 3 38-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 39-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 40-64d@3 41-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 41-64d@3 42-64d, buyers.

LONDON, July 8.—To-day's wool sales were conducted by Schwarze (Helmuth) & Co. The offerings comprised 12,285 bales. There was a good selection, and the superior grades were actively competed for at full rates. Faulty greasies were irregular and generally in buyers' favor. There was a good attendance of buyers and the firmness was maintained. American operators were more active and were moderate purchasers. Windeler & Co., wool brokers, report that with the exception of the cross-breds the selection offered was not good. The catalogues included many miscellaneous parcels, and it is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that such good clearances were effected. The sales and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 8,600 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 7¼d@1s 1½d; greasy, 3½@9d; locks and pieces, 4¼@7¾d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 6½@9d; locks and pieces, 5¾@7¾d. Victoria, 3,900 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5¼d@1s ½d; locks and pieces, 3½@9d. South Australia, 500 bales—Scoured, 11d@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 8d@1s; greasy, 5@8d; locks and pieces, 4¾@7½d. West Australia, 10,000 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s 1d; locks and pieces, 9d; greasy, 4¾@9½d; locks and pieces, 2¾@4½d. New-Zealand, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 2d; greasy, 6¾@10½d; locks and pieces, 3¾@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 600 bales—Scoured, 10½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5½@7d.

LONDON, July 8—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 9d per quarter; June shipment, via cape, 30s. Refined petroleum, 5⅜d per gallon. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 6d@18s per cwt; mutton, 19s@20s 6d per cwt. Sugar—11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July 9s 9¾d; October, 10s 3d.

HAVANA, July 8.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅛c; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 813 bales; exports coastwise, 275 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 62,463 bales.

GALVESTON, July 8.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 136 bales; sales, 82 bales; stock, 11,004 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 13 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 259 bales; stock, 9,864 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Northern Telegraph and Telephone Company, to construct and maintain a line of telephone or telegraph between Watertown and Ogdensburg, Gouverneur, Carthage, Philadelphia, and Antwerp and other towns and villages in the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Oneida, and Onondaga, and along the Adirondack and St. Lawrence and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. B. Sloat, Mount Vernon; M. G. Brownell, Alfred Rindskopf, and William I. Miller of New-York City; S. J. McCrimlisk, Joseph H. McCormick of Brooklyn, and Daniel F. Wing of Hackensack, N. J.

—New-England Launch Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph Hover, John B. Young, Charles N. Ironside, J. R. Hayward of New-York City, Charles Asimus of Guttenberg, N. J.; William H. Smalley of Yonkers, and F. W. Brown of Brooklyn.

—Saratoga Brewing Company of Mechanicsville, to manufacture malt, beer, ale, and other malt liquors; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Kreither of Buffalo, Belthaser Baker of West Troy, Daniel Gaffney of Troy, and John T. Gorman of Cohoes.

—American Putty and Specialty Company of Brooklyn, to deal in putty, paints, oils, and varnish; capital, $48,000. Directors—Charles E. Ring, Henry Ehlers, and Charles Herr of Brooklyn.

—The John J. Peters Company of Long Island City, to prepare and sell fertilizers; capital, $30,000. Directors—John J. Peters, William J. Haire, and George Ripperger of Long Island City.

—The Central Auction Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry McAleenan, John Simpson, Charles H. Simpson, and Thomas Simpson of New-York City.

—The Aetna Construction Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—William L. Beers, George K. Beers, and George Hallberg of Brooklyn.

SUISUN AND BURLESQUE

RAN A DEAD HEAT AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK YESTERDAY.

A Grand Struggle in Which "Snapper" Garrison Got All the Honors and Showed Himself the Same Skillful Jockey He Was a Half Dozen Years Ago—Hastings Seems To Have Recovered from His Lameness and May Race Saturday.

About the first thing visitors to the Sheepshead Bay race track asked about yesterday was the condition of Mr. Belmont's three-year-old colt Hastings, whose sudden lameness had made Trainer Hyland fear that the colt would not be able to race for the Realization Stakes on Saturday. There was very general rejoicing, therefore, when it was learned that the colt was out on the track in the early morning, and showed no signs of lameness or soreness in the suspected shoulder. After a preliminary canter, that showed him to be moving without lameness, Hastings was given a good jog at about half speed, which was followed by some good, sharp work. The colt stood it all well, and both Trainer Hyland and Veterinary Surgeon Sheppard said that if the colt showed no soreness to-day, he would certainly start in the big race on Saturday against Requital, Counsellor Howe, and the others that are eligible to the race.

With this welcome news the early arrivals went away satisfied, and settled themselves down to the enjoyment of the sport that had been provided, to attempts at figuring out the winners of the races, and to listen to the excellent music which Lander's Band was to perform during the afternoon.

There was nothing sensational about the sport, except in the first race, when Suisun, one of the crack fillies of the West—now the property of M. F. Dwyer—ran a dead heat with Burlesque, who was superbly ridden by Garrison. The single stake race, the Foam, for three-year-old fillies, was won in a canter by Intermission, the favorite in the speculation, who had nothing to beat. The victories of Farthing, in the second race, and Lambent, in the third, were bad blows to the form players, as both won easily and made the backers of the favorites very weary.

Suisun was made a strong favorite for the opening dash of five furlongs, in which she made her first appearance in the East. "Mike" Dwyer, her owner, had the largest wager he has made since his return from the West on her, and backed her with such confidence that 4 to 5 was the best price laid against her at the close. Burlesque found a host of backers at 2 to 1, with Garrison in the saddle. The start was in the Futurity chute, and therefore only the last quarter of a mile of the race was visible from the grand stand. But that part of it was enough to arouse the liveliest enthusiasm.

When the horses came into sight making for the main track Garrison was against the rail with Burlesque, and Sims nearer the centre of the track with Suisun. The horses were on pretty nearly even terms, and both the boys were riding as hard as they knew how. The pair hugged the rail after Distinction, which had been between them, had been outfooted, and then there was a beautiful struggle clear to the end of the route.

About 200 yards from the finish Suisun began to draw away from Burlesque, and a victory for the Dwyer filly seemed certain. But Garrison was the old "Snapper" once more, and showed the crowd that he had not forgotten his old horsemanship and skill in the saddle. Taking his whip in his left hand, grasping his reins with the right, digging both heels in Burlesque's flanks, and hunching himself up until he was out of the saddle and up on Burlesque's neck, he went to work with all his old-time fire and vigor, and rode one of those oldtime finishes that were wont to make the rafters of the Coney Island grand stand rattle and ring from their impact. There was an old-time cheer for "the Snapper" as he hustled and made Burlesque with every stride cut down an inch of Suisun's lead. Sims knew the sort of game he was up against, and he, too, rode with all the life, desperation, and determination of which he is possessed. But he could not make Suisun shake off Burlesque, who was gaining so surely with every jump. Stride for stride the pair moved along, and finally passed the judges so closely together that they could not separate them.

When the dead heat was announced and Garrison rode back to weigh in there was a ringing cheer for the horse and rider that had made such a superb race and snatched at least a half victory from what looked to be certain defeat.

After a long consultation between the owners of the contending horses, they decided not to run off the heat, Mr. Patterson being satisfied to take second money and give Suisun the first rather than divide the stake or run it off. Mr. Patterson did not want to ask his colt to run another hard race, such as he was sure the run-off would be, merely to satisfy people who had bet on his colt, when the race might result in injury to the animal, and thus prevent him from winning other races in which he was engaged. In this Mr. Patterson stood on his rights, and showed common sense. He had much to lose in case his horse should be injured by an extra heat, and little to win, as he was too ill to be on the track to back his horse for the race. Of course there was considerable complaint in the betting ring, but after all, racing is not entirely for the benefit of the speculators, and a horse owner has some rights in his property.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Time—1:01 2-5.
*—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Cicely Bowling, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5....(Garrison)
*—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 120, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4....(Sims)
3—Distinction, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 105, 15 to 1....(Clayton)
*Dead heat. Won by a length and a half from third horse.
Azure, 118, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Miss Prim, 105, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.
Mr. Patterson refused to run off the dead heat, and agreed to accept second money, so the race was given to Suisun.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:44 4-5.
1—Farthing, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., by Peter-Moiety, 113 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1....(H. Lewis)
2—Trillette Wolff Hills Stable's b. f., 107, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1....(Hill)
3—The Druid, P. Welsh's b. g., 110, 15 to 1....(Barbee)
Won by a neck; a length between second and third.
Golf, 110, 2 to 1, (Doggett;) Nick Johnson, 109, 5 to 1, (Ballard;) Bellport, 112, 5 to 2, (Littlefield;) Double or Quits, 109, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Maximum, 112, 8 to 1, (Bergen;) Telegram, 112, 20 to 1, (Curtis;) Oskaletta, 112, 30 to 1, (Lambley,) and Arthur Freeland, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward that have not won at the meeting. Time—1:14 4-5.
1—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s br. f., 3 years, by Amphion-Starlight, 83 pounds, 20 to 1 and 10 to 1....(Powers)
2—The Swain, Corrington & Kent's b. h., 4, 112, 3 to 1 and even money....(Taral)
3—Ed Kearney, M. Corbett's ch. h., 5, 99, 5 to 2....(O'Leary)
Won by a length; the same between second and third.
Hawarden, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (Ballard;) Juno, 3, 97, 7 to 1, (Sloane;) Illusion, 5, 102, 12 to 1, (Gardner;) Patrol, 3, 95, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Pearl Song, 5, 99, 15 to 1, (Keefe;) Harry Shannon, 3, 85, 20 to 1, (Coylie,) and Marsian, 3, 95, 15 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Foam Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-old fillies. One mile. Time—1:43 2-5.
1—Intermission, J. E. McDonald's b. f., by Galopin-Vacation, 120 pounds, 1 to 4....(Sloane)
2—Cassette, A. Classon's br. f., 112, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Taral)
3—Religion, Erie Stable's ch. f., 112, 20 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Doggett)
Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Time—1:03 1-5.
1—Flying Squadron, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Saraband-Sylvan Belle, 110 pounds, even money and 1 to 3....(Sims)
2—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., 110, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Littlefield)
3—Prisoner, J. E. Madden's br. f., 110, 15 to 1.....(Ballard)
Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.
Pearl V., 112, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Ignarra, 110, 15 to 1, (Griffin;) Courtship II., 110, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Hint, 110, 20 to 1, (Hill;) Endeavor, 110, 7 to 1, (Clayton;) Salaire, 110, 20 to 1, (Curtis;) Vincentia, 110, 20 to 1, (Gifford;) Myrtle L., 110, 20 to 1, (Gardner;) Sunny Slope, 110, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Takanassee, 110, 15 to 1, (Patton,) and Purple Jacket, 110, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named. Chic, 110, 40 to 1, (Waller,) was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:11.
1—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., 3 years, by Ben d'Or-Princess Iskra, 116 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5....(Hamilton)
2—Doggett, J. A. Bennett's ch. h., 4, 121, 7 to 2 and even money....(Garrison)
3—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 7, 128, 8 to 1....(Sims)
Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.
Lansdale, 4, 113, 8 to 5, (Taral;) Lancer, 4, 102, 20 to 1, (Sloane;) Jefferson, 3, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tomoka, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year olds. Robbie W., 112 pounds; Full Speed, 108; Michael G., 108; Remp, 104; Albanian, 104; Mohawk Prince, 103; Spoons, 99; Nana H., 99; Lady Looran, 99; Florian, 99; Fratello, 98; Slow Poke, 98; Naughty Girl, 95; Dr. Jim, 95; Sparkler, 95; Ellerdie, 95, and Break-o'-Day, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Agitator, 100 pounds; Hornpipe, 107; Patrician, 107; Kennel, 107; Ed Kearney, 99; Halfling, 97; Cromwell, 97; Volley, 85; Harry Shannon, 83; Chugnut, 81.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Winged Foot, 125 pounds; Casseopia, 125; Royal Rose, 122; Divide, 120; Sister Beatrice, 115; Cockernony, 108; Distinction, 108, and Leonore, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Long Island Handicap. One mile and an eighth. St. Maxim, 128 pounds; Hanwell, 112; Rubicon, 108; Lucania, 106; Peacemaker, 104; Tinge, 100; Connoisseur, 96, and Hawarden, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Gotham, 122 pounds; Floretta IV., 108; Lady Inez, 104; Lustre, 98; Tremargo, 95; Manchester, 94; Harpsichord, 89, and Emotional, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Red Pat, 106 pounds; Lion Heart, 102; Marcus, 153; Winship, 151; Golden Gate, 142; Lawyer, 141; Woodford, 140; Decapod, 137; Patrolman, 137; St. Luke, 136; Westbury, 135; Marvel, 135.

LEANDERS AGAIN WIN.

Yale's Conquerors Will Win the Grand Challenge Cup.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 8.—The principal events of the programme of the Royal Henley Regatta to-day were the second trial heats of the eight-oared contest for the Grand Challenge Cup and the single scull contest for the diamond sculls, to determine which crews and individual oarsmen shall row in the final heat in each race to-morrow.

The first event of the day was the second heat for the Thames Challenge Cup for eight oars. The start was made about 11:30. The heat was rowed by the Kingston Rowing Club and the eight of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The latter won by a length.

The fourth heat in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup having been a bye for the Thames Rowing Club, the fifth heat of that race was the first of that series to be contested to-day, between the Leander Rowing Club and the crew of New College, Oxford, the two cracks crews in the list of entries for the Grand Challege Cup. In spite of the magnificent showing made by the Leanders against the Yale men yesterday, the New-College men were the favorites. The New College men started first at a stroke of from twenty-two to forty-three. Leander rowed at a stroke ranging from twenty-one to forty-two. The New College boat had a clear lead in a minute, having kept in front from the first stroke. There was space between the boats at the Rectory, and New College was a length and a quarter ahead at the half-mile, a lead which was maintained until the boats reached Frawley Court.

The first half of the course was rowed over by New College in 3:20. Passing Frawley Court, Leander began to spurt, and drew up level with the Oxford men at the mile post. Then the nose of the Leander boat showed in front, and at the Isthmian was three-quarters of a length ahead. Passing the Isthmian the New College crew made a grand spurt, but the Bucks side favored the Leander boat, and in the desperate trial of speed and endurance for the finish, the finer form of the Leander men was clearly apparent, the latter boat crossing the finish line half a length ahead in 7:06.

Both crews were pretty well pumped. The New College men were the worst winded, however, and it was some minutes before they recovered. The race was a splendid one, and both crews were cheered, the Leanders, of course, receiving the larger share of the cheers.

In the sixth heat of the Grand Challenge Cup the Thames Rowing Club and First Trinity, Cambridge, were the contestants. The heat was won by the Thames crew by a length, and the final heat for the trophy will be rowed between the Thames Rowing Club and the eight of the Leander Rowing Club to-morrow.

In the heat for the diamond sculls, between Vivian Nickalls and the Hon. Rupert Guinness, both men started with a stroke of from nineteen to thirty-six. Nickalls went to the front immediately, but crossed over to Guinness's station, from which side Guinness drove him back. At the quarter-mile Nickalls had a lead of three-quarters of a length, and again he went over to Guinness's side. He was again forced to return to his own side, and this time he lost ground. At Fawley Court Guinness's boat was level with that of Nickalls, and the two continued to row on even terms until the three-quarter-mile post was reached, when Guinness began to draw ahead slowly. At the Isthmian Guinness was clear of Nickalls, and continued to increase his lead until he crossed the finish line four lengths ahead, in 9:19. Nickalls was greatly winded.

In the sixth heat of the race for the diamond sculls, between R. K. Beaumont of the Burton-on-Trent Rowing Club and Dr. W. S. McDowell of the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago, McDowell was beaten with as great if not greater ease than he beat Guinness yesterday.

McDowell got away first, and as the boats emerged from the island McDowell had the fore canvas of his shell ahead of Beaumont's boat. He increased this lead to a quarter of a length at the quarter-of-a-mile post, but at this point Beaumont put on more steam and rapidly drew up level with McDowell, remaining in that position until they reached Fawley Court. From Fawley Court Beaumont drew ahead, and was soon a clear length in advance, a lead which he had increased to three lengths at the three-quarters-of-a-mile post. McDowell was pulling under difficulties against a strong adverse breeze, while Beaumont was rowing close to the Bucks shore in the shelter of the houseboats, and thus escaped the wind. Beaumont won easily.

Dr. McDowell said after the race that his defeat was due to the fact that he was facing a strong wind, which was always his weakest point. He said that at times he could feel his boat almost going backward. The doctor admitted that he was beaten fairly.

The sky was clear, and the sunshine bright and again overcast at intervals throughout the forenoon, with a moderate breeze blowing obliquely across the course and against the rowers. The crowds along the river banks, upon the bridge, and at other points of vantage were not so dense as they were yesterday, but they were still very large. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of Americans and a particularly noticeable shrinkage in the number of American flags, hundreds of Americans having taken their departure after the defeat of Yale, which, very naturally, was the only crew in which they took any especial interest.

The Yale crew remained quiet all of last evening. The men are all well and accept the situation philosophically, as do the others of the defeated crews in the regatta. Yesterday's race between Yale and Leander is still the leading topic of conversation and discussion. Everybody praises the muscle and pluck shown by the Yale men. This emphasizes the importance of Leander's victory and makes it appear that it was the better style of the Englishmen that won the race.

The Yale men will leave their quarters at the Marsh Mills House Friday morning and will attend a dinner to be given in their honor by the Sports Club in London that evening. It is likely that upon that occasion Capt. Treadway will speak on behalf of the Yale crew. Delegates from all of the crews participating in the regatta are desirous of attending the dinner. The Yale men will return to the United States separately, as some of them intend visiting the Continent, or elsewhere before going home.

The other events of the day were as follows:

First Heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup for Four Oars—Won by Magdalen College, Oxford, which beat Trinity College, Oxford, easily.

Fifth Heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate—Balliol College, Oxford, beat Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by half a length.

Sixth Heat for the Ladies' Plate—Won by the Eton College crew, whcih beat the Radley College boat easily.

Second Heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup—Won by the Thames Rowing Club, which beat Magdalen College, Oxford, by a length and a half.

Third Heat for the Thames Challenge Cup—Won by the Molesay Boat Club, which beat the Thames Rowing Club easily.

Fourth Heat for the Thames Challenge Cup—Won by the crew of the Société d'Encouragement due Sport Nautique de Paris, which beat the crew of Trinity College, Dublin, by half a length. The Parisians led over the entire course, and finished in fair form. Theirs was a popular victory, and the Frenchmen were heartily cheered at the finish.

The first heat of the pair-oared race for the Nickalls Challenge Cups (silver goblets) was a row-over for W. E. Crum and C. M. Pitman of New College, Oxford.

Second Heat for the Silver Goblets—The London Rowing Club (Vivian and Guy Nickalls) beat the Leander boat Club (W. F. C. Holland and J. A. Ford) by six lengths.

Fourth Heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup—Won by the crew of Trinity College, Oxford, which beat the Caius College crew easily.

Fifth Heat for the Wyfold Cup—The London Rowing Club beat the Kingston Rowing Club a length and a half. This heat finished the racing for the day.

A strong wind blew throughout the day. It shifted slightly at times, but was always against the course. The final heats in all the events will be rowed to-morrow.

Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, who arrived at Southampton on board the steamer St. Paul to-day, and with his party at once took a special train for Henley, was among the Americans who witnessed the races this afternoon. Mr. Depew and his friends occupied an ordinary boat among the throng of spectators.

Butter in the Tropics.

The butter trade of the three Guianas and the West India Islands amounts to about $1,000,000 annually, of which the United States gets not much more than 1 per cent., although it is the nearest country to the Guianas and West India ports. Nearly all of it comes in ice vessels and may be divided into two classes, table and cooking butter. Butter for exportation to the tropics requires to be more heavily salted than that to be used in the temperate zones. The French exporters add 12 per cent. of salt to the weight of butter. There is no reason, according to United States Consul Patterson at Demerara, why the United States should not have more of this million dollars' worth of trade in butter. The local standard at Demerara is the same as at Trinidad and Barbados, namely, 75 per cent. of butter fat.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A New Apartment Hotel Planned—Doings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. Armstrong & Parsons have sold, for Mrs. Rosina Vollhart, at $76,000, the two five-story flats 7 and 9 Carmine Street, 43 by 100.

Plans for a ten-story apartment hotel are being prepared for Mr. Charles M. Heymann, to be built on the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. The building is to cost $150,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Washington Life Insurance Company, at $72,000, the four five-story brownstone flats 57 to 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11. To G. W. Short he sold, under foreclosure, at $16,000, the three-story brick factory 413 and 415 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11 by 25 by jog 10.11 by 25 by 90. To Henry G. Gabay, plaintiff, he sold, under foreclosure, at $25,824, the five-story brick and stone flat 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.10½ feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 29.4 by 80.5¼ by 25 by 95.9½.

Tim & Co. have sold for Jennie Gallinger 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Third Street, five-story brick double flats, to S. Wolf, for about $53,000.

The auction sales for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert E. Farley, referee, Lots 35, 53, 54, 100, 101, 104, 114, 117, 131, 132, 133, 144, 145, 149, 162, 163, 167, 169, 182, 183, and 197 of the Arden property, at William's Bridge. Due on judgment, $5,100.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, the "New Villa," at Fordham, containing six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, Morris Street, Grove Lane, and land of Lewis B. Brown, with dwelling and barn. Due on judgment, $10,710.

On the Premises.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank N. Glover, referee, lot, 30 by 100, on northwest side of Catherine Street, East Chester. Due on judgment, $2,370.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for three five-story brick flats and stores, by Daily & Cailson, owners; cost, $85,000.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Edward T. Rutan of 291 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $25,000.

Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, for a one-story frame toll-house, by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; cost, $200.

Third Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, by William B. Dobbs, owner; cost, $3,250.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 122.3 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Martha C. Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Jennings Street, south side, 213.8 feet west of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John E. Vill of 1,514 Vyse Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Fox Street, east side, 100 feet north of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Martin Hansen of 142 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $3,750.

Minneford Place, west side, 222 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William Winburg of 1,318 Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 7 to 11 Downing Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $700.

No. 48 East Thirty-second Street, by Maria Sealch of 48 East Thirty-second Street, owner, Joseph Sealch & Son, lessees, alterations to a four-story and basement brick stable; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 First Avenue, by George Becker of 326 Broome Street, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $600.

No. 176 West Eighty-sixth Street, by H. A. James, alterations to a five-story brick and stone flat; cost, $2,000.

No. 307 West Twenty-first Street, by Henry Kassebart of 314 West Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $7,000.

No. 239 Centre Street, by G. Solomon of New-Brighton, N. Y., owner, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $1,200.

No. 204 Front Street, by estate of William H. Gleason, owner, alterations to a four-story brick office and storage building; cost, $800.

No. 202 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Elizabeth Ulrich of Plainfield, N. J., owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,200.

No. 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Emma Horres and Sarah C. Mitchell, owners, alterations to a two and three story brick and frame hotel; cost, $300.

No. 107 Avenue C, by Fannie Cohen of 15 Avenue C, owner, Charles Feist, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $160.

No. 52 Wall Street, by New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company and the National City Bank, owners, alterations to a four-story brick and iron office building; cost, $8,000.

No. 759 Elton Avenue, by J. and M. Haffen of 654 Courtlandt Avenue, owner, alterations to a one-story frame hotel; cost, $350.

Washington Avenue, east side, 92 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by Romanus Eusner of 944 Washington Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 8.

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.8x18.9x96.1; T. McClure Peters to Charles W. McAlpin.... $1
AVENUE A, s w corner of 86th St, 26.8x75.9; Hermann Hinners and wife to Jacob Schmidt.... 25,000
3D AV, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow.... 1
97TH ST, 226 and 228 East; William Berlin and wife to Marcus Roth.... 30,000
2D AV, e s, 46.7 ft s of 126th St, 26.8x100; Conrad Waldeck and wife to Marie E. Schliermacher.... 22,000
MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x98; George F. Miller and wife to John E. Simons and another.... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 108th St, 50x25; Mary A. Davidson and another, executors, to Thomas C. Smith.... 1,000
100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia V. Duffy to Maurice A. O'Connell.... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; John E. Simons and wife to George F. Miller.... 12,000
100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Maurice A. O'Connell and wife to Julia V. Duffy.... 1
BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 52d St, 149.11x100; Everett Marshall to Henrietta L. Johnson.... 11,550
SAME PROPERTY; William Irwin to Everett Marshall.... 11,550
10TH AV, n e corner of 151st St, 3.x irregular to street, x100; Malcolm Graham, referee, to Timothy Donovan.... 16,500
42D ST, 346 East; John H. Wray and wife to Henry C. Voss.... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 121.10 ft s of Anthony Av, 25x100; Augustus H. Allen and wife to Florence Allen.... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,018; Terence F. Maguire to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.... 18,000
185TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x61.5x25x61.1; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Douglas Robinson and another, trustees, &c.... 1,400
BROADWAY, 287; Joseph J. Robinson to Leila S. Storm.... 1
EAST HOUSTON ST, 346; Leon Cahen and another, executors, to Isaac Fry.... 25,000
SAME PROPERTY; Hannah Cahen and others to same.... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 38; Amelia Scholes to Jeannette Kleinbaum.... 27,500
32D ST, 346 East; Joseph R. Stein and wife to J. Burt Getchell.... 1
36TH ST, n s, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.3x98.9; Matilda G. Carson to George E. Turnure.... 58,500
93D ST, 52 West; Mary A. Fynes and others to George D. Boschen.... 1
83D ST, n s, 31..6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x102.2; Jane Potter to Eliza J. Vaughan and others.... 1
10TH AV, s e corner of 58th St, 25.5x100; Thomas T. Martin to Rose Harris.... 1
69TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Clementine Sostman.... 300
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 68, map of the Downing estate, Van Nest Station; Mary Seiferd to Catherine Shanley.... 435
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 88 and 89, same map, 50x100; same to Andrew Jackson, Jr.... 10
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 66, same map; same to Patrick Lukeman and wife.... 435
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lot 91, same map; same to John Ohlwein, Jr.... 500
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lots 3 and 4, same map; same to Adelaide F. Lalor.... 2,125
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 70, same map; same to George Kuntz.... 415
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 71, same map; same to Patrick Jordan.... 400
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 69, same map; same to Julia M. Connery and another.. 410
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 121, same map; same to John Gormley.... 625
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 8, same map; same to Charles A. Lewitzkat.... 350
LOTS 93, 94, Block B, 241, 242, 208 to 212; Block F and Lot 26, in Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Michael Redmond.... 5,230
LOTS 236 and 237, Block F, same map; same to Louis Wechsler.... 640
WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 27.7 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 27.8x108.11x25x97.8; same to Robert Schwarz.... 800
COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 235.11 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; same to Julius Siemers.... 1,200
COMMONWEALTH AV, n w corner of Mansion St, 25x100; same to Florence Sullivan.... 600
CLASSON AV, w s, 284.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; same to Edward J. Casey.... 415
ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 275 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Bradley.... 550
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 175 ft n of Merrill St, 25x100; same to Sebastian Foerg.... 600
LOTS 47 and 48, Block A, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; same to John Boyle.... 950
LOT 67, Block B; same map; same to Clara Hall.... 600
LOTS 20 and 21, Block A, same map; same to George Losere and wife.... 830
LOTS 295 and 296, map of village of Wakefield; Mary C. Burlando to George Bonavia.... 1
LOT 172, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward E. Slumasky.... 655
LOT 149, same map; same to Amelia E. Neumann.... 425
LOT 279, same map; same to Nils G. Peterson and wife.... 430
LOT 431, same map; same to Charles Schaefer.... 450
BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Benjamin E. Cole and wife to Frank L. Smith.... 1
3D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 25x103, (Unionport;) John C. H. Hoppert and wife to Christian Hoppert.... 250
HONEYWELL AV and 180th St, n or n w corner, 115x75; Tremont Investment Company to Henry Geiger.... 2,875
HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 157 ft n e of 180th St, 42x150; same to Arthur K Butler.... 1,300
11TH AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100x100; William B. Brownell to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.. 10
163D ST, s s, 18.9 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.9x99; John W. Decker to Camilla McC. Liftchild.... 7,000
32D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; James Lyons and wife to Joseph R. Stein.... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 179th St, 75x98.5; Terence F. Maguire to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.... 18,500
185TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x61.5x25x61.1; Douglas Robinson and others, executors, to Frank C. Smith.... 1
WILLIS AV, 475; Charles C. Rubsam and wife to William E. Hill.... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25 x irregular; Alice M. Holland to Giacomo Pisciotta.... 1
134TH ST, s s, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.7x100; Mamie J. Lenton and another to Thomas J. McLaughlin and another.. 3,500
INTERVALE AV, w s, 391.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x98.9x25.3x95.2; Charles J. Dyer and wife to Lewis McCook.... 1,125
FULTON AV, e s, 206 ft n of 169th St, 101x211; Fulton Av, e s, 307 ft n of 7th St, 101x211; Washington Av, e s, 250.7 ft s of 171st St, 75.2x156.11x75.2x161.8; Michael J. Callanan and wife to Catharine Hagmayer.... 1
LOT 136, map of Undercliffe Terrace; E. B. Levy to M. J. Kelly and another.... 1,325
CLINTON AV, w s, 120 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Henry Schopper to Alphonsine N. Lecuyer.... 3,300
LOTS 117, 118, and 119, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Ephraim B. Levey to Emil Utard.... 6,000
PARK AV, West, w s, 283.5 ft s of 183d St, 24x82.6x24x81.11; Northern Improvement Company to August F. Schroeder.. 800
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n e corner of Lisbon Place, 66.2x34.11x52.4x93.6; Martha A. De Witt to Adeline B. Elting.... 1
TRAVERS ST, n e s, 77.7 ft s e of Valentine Av, 25.10x79.1x25x85.9; Sophie Lindgren to Hildur Granfeldt.... 1
TRAVERS ST, n e s, 51.9 ft s e of Valentine Av, 25.11x85.9x25x92.5; Sophie Lindgren and wife to Carl A. Lindgren.... 1
SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 94.4x310.2x105.9x265.6; John C. Barth and wife to John F. Menke.... 1
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lot 78, map of Downing estate, Van Nest Station; Mary Seifert to Daniel W. Foshack and wife. 440
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 64, same map; same to Ann Dougan.... 425
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 81 and 82, same map; same to Annie H. Gaskin.... 850
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 63, same map; same to Thomas Brock.... 445
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 79 and 80, same map; same to Charles B. Miller.... 860
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 67, same map; same to Fergus McLaughlin.... 435
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lot 75, same map; same to Thomas McLaughlin.... 435
KINSELLA AV, n e corner of Rose St, 23x100x44x102.2; same to Daniel W. Foshack and another.... 780
KINSELLA AV, Lots 76 and 77, same map; same to James S. McGlynn and wife.... 930
CRESCENT AV, s s, Lot 61, map of Belmont Village; John Bachtler and wife to Edward M. Bachtler.... 175
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 7, map of Downing estate, Van Nest Station; Mary Seiferd to Anna Mitchell.... 345
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 105, same map; same to same.... 600

Recorded Leases.

JOHNSON, Francis E., and others, trustees, to St. John's Guild; 155 West 61st St, 9 months 20 days.... $886
RADER, Fredericke C., to same; 157 West 61st St, 1 year.... 1,100
TAUSIG, Nicholas, to Max T. Brandt; 423 2d Av, 3 years.... 660
SAXTON, Thomas E., to John T. Wheeler; 55 Whitehall St, (space in n w corner of store,) 4 11-12 years.... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNS, Josephine, to James Rowan; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 5 years.... $1,750
BROCK, Thomas, to Michael A. Corrigan; s w corner of Kinsella Av, Lot 62, map of Downing estate, 2 years.... 267
BACH, Lewis Z., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 134th St, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year.... 2,500
BRODKA, Rosa, to Morris Weiss; 17 Attorney St, installments.... 214
BLAUT, Lazarus, and wife to Morris H. Block; n s of 51st St, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.... 5,000
BROADBELT, William, and wife to Samuel P. Avery; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 5 years.... 25,000
CONNERY, Julia M., and Edythe M., to Michael A. Corrigan; s w corner of Kinsella Av Lot 68, map of Downing estate, 3 years.... 246
CLARKE, Alletta L., Bayard, Jr., Catherine M., Selina B., Eva R., and Florence, to the Real Estate Trust Company; 169 to 173 West 12th St, 5 years. 30,000
DUGGAN, Ann, to Eugene McKenna; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 63, map of Downing estate, 3 years.... 615
EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Alfred Edelmuth; West 4th St, e s, 22 ft s of Jane St, 3 years.... 2,500
FRAWLEY, James J., and Robert J. Rooney to Edward C. Sheehy and Michael Regan; n w corner of Madison Av and 101st St, 24 days.... 29,929
GASKIN, Annie E., to Eugene McKenna; n s of Kinsella Av, Lot 83, map of Dowing estate, &c., 1 year.... 510
GLUCK, Ignatz L., to Caroline E. Skillman; n s of 16th St, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.... 10,000
GARDNER, George H., to William H. and James Bingham; n s of 119th St, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.... 13,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 2,500
HAINES, Samuel B., to Dorothee Schultze; n s of 89th St, 270 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.... 4,000
ISECK, Bernard J., to Hermine Kohring; s s of 119th St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.... 4,750
JORDAN, Patrick, to Eugene McKenna; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 70, map of Downing estate, &c., 1 year.... 200
JOHNSON, George F., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.... 4,500
KUNTZ, George, to Eugene McKenna; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 69, map of Downing estate, 3 years.... 249
KLEINBAUM, Jeannette, to Amelia Scholes; n s of Rivington St, 26.3 ft e of Forsyth St, installments.... 4,000
KERVAN, Charles, and wife to the Bradley & Courier Company, (Limited;) s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 2 months.... 13,554
KELLY, Michael J., and Albert B. Hardy to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 136, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Morris Heights, installments.... 795
KETCHUM, Angelica S., to John F. Steeves; e s of Bremer Av, 344.6 ft n of Lot 56 on map of Highbridgeville, 3 years.... 400
LIFTCHILD, Camilla McC., to James Muir; s s of 163d St, 18.9 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 3 years.... 1,000
LUKEMAN, Patrick, to Michael A. Corrigan; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 66, map of part of Downing estate, &c., 3 years. 200
LEURTZKAT, Charles A., to Eugene McKenna; s s of Columbus Av, Lot 8, same map, 3 years.... 210
McLOUGHLIN, Fergus, to same; s s of Kinsella Av, Lots 67 and 75, same map, (two mortgages,) 3 years.... 370
MITCHELL, Anna, to same; s s of Lot 7, same map, 3 years.... 207
MENKE, John F., to John C. Barth; s s of Sidney St, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 3 years.... 10,000
NELSON, Charles, and Edward Finkel and wives to Emmeline M. Greenleaf; 439 East 10th St, 5½ years.... 7,000
McCOOK, Lewis, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Intervale Av, 391.11 ft s of 167th St; also e s of Hall Place, 403.1 ft s of 167th St, 1 year.... 1,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Charlotte A. Burnett; n s of 120th St, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.... 5,000
PITCHIE, Charles, to Almira J. Brown; w s of Cauldwell Av, 425 ft s of 156th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years.... 500
SAME to Romonia A. Shotwell; w s of Cauldwell Av, 462.6 ft s of 156th St, 5 years.... 2,500
SAME to same; w s of Cauldwell Av, 481.2 ft s of 156th St, 5 years.... 2,500
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to Alice M. Holland; n w corner of 144th St and St. Ann's Av, demand.... 65,000
ROTH, Marcus, to Louis Goldstein; s s of 97th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, installments.... 1,000
SHUMASKY, Edward E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 172, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.... 300
SHANLEY, Catherine, to Eugene McKenna; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 68, map of part of Downing estate, 3 years.... 185
SCHMITT, Madeline and George, to Valentine Kolb; n s of Suburban St, 58.11 ft w of Briggs Av, 3 years.... 2,500
STEVENS, Elizabeth C. and Frances B., to Richard Stevens; 14 Barclay St, 3 years.... 2,000
STEIN, Joseph R. and Bessie, to Terence Jacobson; 346 East 32d St, installments.. 700
SCHMUGG, Francis J., to Eliza L. Macy; n s of 101st St, 125 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.... 16,000
SAME to Mary E. Townley; n s of 101st St, 175 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.... 16,000
SAME to trustee of Sidney Mason, deceased; n s of 101st St, 150 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.... 16,000
SAME to Gustav R. Fischer; 68 East 101st St, 3 years.... 2,000
SAME to William M. Kingsland; n s of 101st St, 200 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.... 16,000
SMITH, Frank L., to Francis M. Jencks; w s of Boulevard, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, demand.... 5,000
SCHMIDT, Henry W., and wife to Daniel Lord and another, trustees, &c., of Laura A. Delano; s w corner of 9th Av and 49th St, 5 years.... 15,000
STONEBRIDGE, Charles, and wife to the Mount St. Vincent Building and Loan Association; w s of Monroe Av, 100 ft n of Columbine St, installments.... 2,250
SMITH, Frank C., and wife to Douglas Robinson and another, trustee of Douglas Robinson, deceased; s s of 185th St, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years.... 1,200
SCHROEDER, August T., to the Northern Improvement Company; Park (Vanderbilt) Av, proposed, w s, 283.5 ft s of 183d St, 3 years.... 560
TURNURE, George E., to Matilda G. Carson; n s of 36th St, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.... 30,000
TUNNEY, Patrick W., and wife to Henry Stoeber and wife; s s of Van Corlear Place, 289.4 ft w of Wicker Place, 5 years.... 3,600
THORNE, Henry E., and wife to Anna S. Finck; w s of Decatur Av, 108.6 ft n of Travers or East 189th St, 3 years. 3,500
MILLER, Johannah T., to Robertina S. Dannenfelser, as administratrix; s s of 12th St, Lot 285, map of Unionport, 5 years.... 1,500
UTARD, Emile, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 117, 118, and 119, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years.... 3,600
VOSS, Henry C., to John H. Wray; s s of 42d St, 141 ft w of 1st Av, installments.... 9,000
WARD, Mary H., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 589 Broadway and 160 Mercer St, 1 year.... 110,000
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.... 15,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GRUNAUER, Reuben, and Louis Abraham to P. Turk.... $5,000
ARMSTRONG, John B., to Augustus H. Allen, executor, &c., of William J. Valentine.... 600
CAHEN, Leon, and another, executors of Dolz Frey, to Emma Goldstein.... 11,150
CARDOZO, Albert J., executor and trustee of Albert Cardozo, to Mayer S. Auerbach.... 10,018
CRANE, William N., guardian of William M. Crane, to Francis M. Jencks.... 1
JOHNSON, George P., to City Real Estate Company.... 25,000
LIBMAN, Betsy, and Ida Elsasser, trustees of Jael Lodge, No. 6, U. O. T. S., New-York, to Frank Waggoner.... 5,130
LOZANO, Faustino, and another, executors, &c., of José Mendenez, to G. G. Mendenez.... 10,208
MENKE, John F., to Henry Baedecker.. 3,500
MARTIN, Thomas T., executor of Charles N. Martin, to Rose Harris.... 5,000
McCORMACK, William H., and others, trustees of Fannie McCormack, to Annie Ormiston.... 5,457
STETSON, Hiram W., executor, &c., of John Rogers, to Mabel C. Rogers and another.... 1
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Cornelia W. Hall and another, as trustees of John H. Hall.... 35,000
SAME to Elizabeth M. Thompson, guardian of E. M. Ferguson.... 3,000
SAME to Kate L. Prentiss, (two assignments).... 30,000
TURNER, John, to Charles Ruhe.... 1
ZIEGLER, George, executor of M. Schneider, to Caroline K. Brull.... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

103D ST, n s, 195 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Callman Rouse against Peter J. Quinn and others, (for possession or removal of wall.)
49TH ST, s s, 60.1 ft w of 4th Av, 19.8x25.5; Carsten H. Meyer against Josephine E. Battersby and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
61ST ST, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x100.5; Mary Canis against William W. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 50x90; Thomas Ward against William H. Weiher and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
7TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 49.11x100; William E. Diller against Annie K. Le Fevre and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
3D AV, 3,603 and 3,605; Margaret Baldwin against Mary A. Nolan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GREAT JONES ST, 55; Department of Buildings against Thomas W. Keogh and others, (violation of building law.)
INWOOD AV, e s, 129.11 ft n of Girard Av, 100x112.5; Jerome Av, w s, Lots 289 to 292, map of Inwood, 101.1x142.1x100x126.11; John Harden and another against James McClenahan and others, (partition.)
28TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.7x irregular; William Rankin against William S. Cooper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Lilly R. Stern against Marion A. Dale and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, 3,267; William P. Hutchings against Margaret Commins, owner; Max J. Santmeier, contractor.... $290
147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam AV, 50x100; Louis H. Bergman, against John M. Betts, owner; Joseph Coar, contractor.... 1,267
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 50x100; Harry W. Bell against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor.. 92
104TH ST, 206 East; Horenburger & Straub against Leopold Brand, owner and contractor.... 15
FOREST AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Valentine D. Lynch, owner; James M. Hoffman, contractor.... 591
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 320.1 ft n w of Tremont Av, 180x150; H. B. Sawin against Benjamin S. Meade, owner and contractor.... 248

A Bicyclist's Rib Broken.

George A. Heinig of 467 West Forty-seventh Street was knocked down by a horse attached to a wagon yesterday afternoon while he was riding his bicycle on the Boulevard, near Ninety-second Street. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where it was found he was suffering with a broken rib and a severe scalp wound. Mr. Heinig, who is fifty years old, was able to go to his home later in the day. The young man who was driving the horse escaped.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, southeasterly gales. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, rain, clearing at night, easterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

MARYLAND and DELAWARE, rain, clearing Thursday afternoon, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and VIRGINIA, rain Thursday morning, clearing by noon, fair and warmer Friday, winds becoming northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly, probably fair and warmer Friday. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair Thursday morning, followed by showers, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO and WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, probably cooler in northern portion, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly to southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon or night, brisk to high northeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, northeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh to brisk northerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly to easterly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, threatening weather, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, threatening weather, cooler in eastern portion, easterly winds.

KANSAS, threatening weather, probably slightly cooler in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion Thursday morning, southerly to southeasterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, easterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Boston and Boston section.

The Gulf storm has moved to North Carolina, diminishing slightly in intensity. The second storm has moved from Northern New-England to the mouth of the St. Lawrence Valley. A third storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States.

The temperature has risen in New-England, the lower lake regions, Alabama, and the extreme Northwest, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Rain may be expected in New-England, and rain, followed by clearing, in the Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COFFEE ESTATE, JAMAICA.—On account of the retirement of Mr. Sabonadiere, who is returning to live in England after a residence of more than forty years spent as a coffee planter in Ceylon and Jamaica, Mr. W. W. Jenkinson will sell by auction at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock, (unless previously sold by private contract,) the valuable freehold coffee plantation known as "Arntully," with Windsor and Woburn Lawn, together about 1,125 acres, in the Blue Mountain Range, at an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level. Some 135 acres are in full cultivation, the produce being of very fine quality and generally realizing about the highest price in London and Liverpool. This year's crop is estimated to yield 350 cwts. The buildings, works, machinery, (water power,) and barbecues are in good order. There is a comfortable stone-built residence, beautifully situated and commanding lovely views, and the climate is temperate and most healthy. Church within a mile and a medical officer resident in the district. An abundant water supply and labor fairly plentiful. The uncultivated portion is well wooded, and the orange trees on the estate produce fruit of excellent quality. Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 6 Moorgate St., London, England.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, - Auctioneer.
CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.
Will sell at auction TUESDAY, JULY 14, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
124 CHOICE LOTS
Immediately adjoining
183d STREET STATION,
HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT,
TREMONT,
24th Ward, New-York City.
These lots are desirably situated on
WEBSTER AND VANDERBILT AVS.,
183D AND 184TH STREETS,
TIEBOUT AND VALENTINE AVS.
Splendid locations for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas, etc.
70 PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE
if desired. Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.
3D AV. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.
Maps with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.
James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.—40th St., near Park Av., a fine four-story dwelling, (25x45x98.9,) with 3-story extension; in perfect order.
CHARLES S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A COZY BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET in quiet, desirable location; open fireplace; parquet floor, &c. Apply 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—WILLIAM WETTERER, plaintiff, against DIETRICH GRIEME and ELLIDA GRIEME, his wife, and WILLIAM R. ROSE, as assignee of Dietrich Grieme, for the benefit of creditors, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land and buildings thereon erected, known by the street Numbers Six Hundred and Seventeen (617) and Six Hundred and Nineteen (619) West Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New-York, and known on a map entitled "A map of tract of land commonly called the Hermitage, situated in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, compiled from authentic surveys, February, 1825, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, by the Numbers 69 and 70," and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street fifty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1896.
FRANK ADAMS ACER, Referee.
GIBSON PUTZEL, Atty. for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je29-2aw3wM&Th&jy21

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINA B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896. APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. jy9-2aw3wTh&S&jy31

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRIETTA ADLER, Abraham L. Adler, Addie (or Adele) Adler, Tillie Adler, Harry Adler, Oscar Adler, Florence Adler, Otto Doepfner, Murray Hill Bank, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Griggs & Co., Solomon Marx, Orr Brothers, Arnow Centennial Lodge, No. 39, I. O. B. B.; M. Schlesinger & Bro., Ludwig Bauman, Charles A. Ludlow, Cecil Frankel, Josephine E. Carpenter, Newton M. Shaffer, Consolidated Gas Company, Crawford Maxwell, Hannah Adler, Martin Heller, Jacob Boley, John Hyslop, James Scott, Julius Bacharach, Rosa Gold, Daniel Loonie, Ellen M. Hennessy, Keuffel & Esser Company, Dan Schwarzkopf & Company, Michael Monahan, (or Monahan & Breen;) T. F. Mannex, H. Meyer, Wallach's Laundry, Henry Stone, (or Mrs. Fanny Stone, as executrix, &c.,) J. A. de Lima & Co., Leighton & Turner, (Cypress Hills Granite Works,) Rose Jackson, as executrix of Charles Jackson; S. Funk, Metropolitan Telegraph & Telephone Company, H. C. & G. S. Baillie, The American Hebrew, Rosa Simm, as executrix of Solomon Simm, deceased; Bloomingdale Brothers, Cummins & Bennett, Kraus Brothers, Salem Field Cemetery, Mount Nebo Cemetery, John Benisch, Samish & Hertz, E. Fuerth, Thos. F. Burke & Bros., Volkening & Co., Benedict & Fowler, George A. Haggerty, C. H. Unlandherm, Brown, McAllister & Co., John McLean, E. Greenberger, Thomas G. Hojer, Thomas F. Carey, Carey Brothers, New-York Bay Cemetery Co., Stevenson & Blew, E. Bizzozzero & Co., Craig & Richards Granite Co., David Greenfield, Aaron Kahn, Maxwell & Dempsey, Empire State Bank, Frank J. McBarron, as special guardian of Oscar Adler and Florence Adler, and to all persons interested in the estate of Samuel Adler, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and amended and supplemental account of proceedings of Henry Gottgetreu, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy-9-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. JOHN F. CHAMBERS, Executor. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney for Executor, Nos. 56 and 58 Pine Street, New-York City. my7-1aw6MTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-1aw6mTh

DE SANCHO, ANTONIA CARRIO.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Agustina de Florez de Poggio, Maria de Flores de Verjes, Ramon de Florez, Manuel de Florez, Rafael de Florez, Benigno Santos Suarez, Peter Santos Suarez, Maria del Carmen Santos Suarez de Carvajal Isabel Francia de Santos Suarez, Joseph F. Francia, John Francia, send greeting:

Whereas, Pedro R. de Florez of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ANTONIA CARRIO DE SANCHO, late of Paris, France, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York at his office in the City of New-York, on the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-ninth (29th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Att'y for Petitioner, 58 Wall St., N. Y.
July2-1aw6wTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 43, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Sole Administrator. JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City. ap9-1aw6mTh.

GRANT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of North, Ward & Wagstaff, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of March, 1896. ADA SCHMALHOLZ, Executrix. LE ROY W. FAIRCHILD, Executor. JOHN B. GREEN, 280 Broadway; WILLIAM READ HOWE, 120 Broadway, Attorneys. mh5-1aw6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9-1aw6mTh

MERRIHEW, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN MERRIHEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tarrant Putnam, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.
Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896.
GEORGE W. MERRIHEW, Executor.
TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New-York City.
ja23-1aW6mT.

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c. ap30-1aw6mTh

SCHNEIDER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria Schneider, also known as Mary or Maria E. Schneider, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1896. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator. EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New-York City. jy23-1aw6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIMON, formerly Henry Zimmer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, her attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of February, 1896. CLARA SIMON, Executrix. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executrix, 41 Park Row, New-York City. f6-1aw6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. je4-1aw6mTh

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-1aw6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-1aw6mTh&de18

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, duly made and entered on the 25th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JANE M. BEVAN, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the name of J. M. Bevan & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Jane M. Bevan, composing the firm of J. M. Bevan & Co., for the benefit of creditors at his place of transacting business at the office of James F. Doyle, No. 34 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 27th, 1896. THOMAS P. RYAN, Assignee. JAMES F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Park Row, New-York City. my28-1aw7wTh.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS
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